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TETRAHYDROPYRROLOPYRIMIDINEDIONES AND THEIR USE AS HUMAN NEUTROPHIL ELASTASE INHIBITORS

Abstract:

Abstract of WO2007129060

Compounds of formula (I) and multimers thereof are inhibitors of human neutrophil elastase activity, and utility in the treatment of, e.g., COPD: wherein all the substituents are as defined in claim 1. Data supplied from the esp@cenet database - Worldwide

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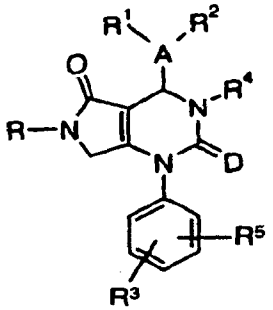
(54) Title: TETRAHYDROPYRROLOPYRIMIDINEDIONES AND THEIR USE AS HUMAN NEUTROPHIL ELASTASE INHIBITORS



(I)

(57) Abstract: Compounds of formula (I) and multimers thereof are inhibitors of human neutrophil elastase activity, and utility in the treatment of, e.g., COPD: wherein all the substituents are as defined in claim 1.

WO 2007/129060 A1

TETRAHYDROPYRROLOPYRIMIDINEDIONES AND THEIR USE AS HUMAN NEUTROPHIL ELASTASE INHIBITORS

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to heterocyclic compounds which are substituted 3,4,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolo[3,4-d]pyrimidine-2,5-diones, and their use in therapy.

Background to the invention

Human neutrophil elastase (HNE) is a 32 kDa serine proteinase found in the azurophilic granules of neutrophils. It has a role in the degradation of a wide range of extracellular matrix proteins, including fibronectin, laminin, proteoglycans, Type III and Type IV collagens as well as elastin (Bieth, G. In *Regulation of Matrix accumulation*, Mecham, R. P. (Eds), Academic Press, NY, USA 1986, 217-306). HNE has long been considered to play an important role in homeostasis through repair and disposal of damaged tissues via degradation of the tissue structural proteins. It is also relevant in the defence against bacterial invasion by means of degradation of the bacterial body. In addition to its effects on matrix tissues, HNE has been implicated in the upregulation of IL-8 gene expression and also induces IL-8 release from the epithelial cells of the lung. In animal models of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease induced by tobacco smoke exposure both small molecule inhibitors and protein inhibitors of HNE inhibit the inflammatory response and the development of emphysema (Wright, J. L. et al. *Am. J. Respir. Crit. Care Med.* 2002, *166*, 954-960; Churg, A. et al. *Am. J. Respir. Crit. Care Med.* 2003, *168*, 199-207). Thus, HNE may play a role both in matrix destruction and in amplifying inflammatory responses in chronic respiratory diseases where neutrophil influx is a characteristic feature. Indeed, HNE is believed to play a role in several pulmonary diseases, including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), cystic fibrosis (CF), acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), pulmonary emphysema, pneumonia and lung fibrosis. It is also implicated in several cardiovascular diseases in which tissue remodelling is involved, for example, in heart failure and the generation of ischaemic tissue injury following acute myocardial infarction.

COPD is an umbrella term encompassing three different pathological conditions, all of which contribute to limitation of airflow: chronic bronchitis, emphysema and small-airway disease. Generally all three will exist to varying extents in patients presenting with COPD, and all three may be due to neutrophil-mediated

inflammation, as supported by the increased number of neutrophils observed in bronchoalveolar leakage (BAL) fluids of COPD patients (Thompson, A. B.; Daughton, D.; et al. *Am. Rev. Respir. Dis.* 1989, *140*, 1527-1537). The major pathogenic determinant in COPD has long been considered to be the protease-anti-protease balance (also known as the 'elastase:anti-elastase hypothesis'), in which an imbalance of HNE and endogenous antiproteases such as α1-antitrypsin (α_1-AT), Secretory leukocyte protease inhibitor (SLPI) and pre-elafin leads to the various inflammatory disorders of COPD. Individuals that have a genetic deficiency of the protease inhibitor α1-antitrypsin develop emphysema that increases in severity over time (Laurrell, C. B.; Erikkson, S *Scand. J. Clin. Invest.* 1963 *15*, 132-140). An excess of HNE is therefore destructive, leading to the breakdown of pulmonary morphology with loss of elasticity and destruction of alveolar attachments of airways in the lung (emphysema) whilst simultaneously increasing microvascular permeability and mucus hypersecretion (chronic bronchitis).

Multimeric ligands consist of multiple binding domains which are tethered together through a suitable scaffold. Hence individual binding domains are linked together into a single molecule, increasing the probability that the multimer will bind sequentially in a step-wise manner with multiple active sites resulting in high-affinity interactions (Handl, H. L. *et al. Expert Opin. Ther. Targets* 2004, *8*, 565-586; Han, Y. F. *et al., Bioorg. Med. Chem. Letts.* 1999, *7*, 2569-2575). Also, multiple binding interactions (either sequential or parallel) with relatively high off-rates can combine to yield an overall low off-rate for the multimeric ligand. Thus, a molecule consisting of a suitable linker and ligands may be expected to show advantage over the monomeric ligands alone in terms of potency and/or duration of action. Multimeric compounds are unlikely to be orally bioavailable (as predicted by Lipinski's "Rule of 5") which may be advantageous where an inhaled route of administration to the lungs is targeted, since even after inhaled administration, a large proportion of drug is likely to enter the GI tract. Thus such compounds may be expected to show reduced systemic exposure after inhalation administration and hence an improved toxicity profile over orally administered therapies.

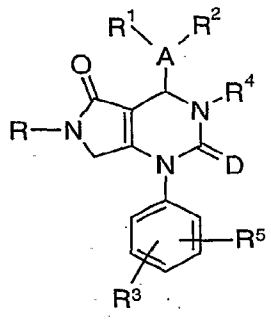
Brief description of the invention

This invention provides novel compounds which are inhibitors of HNE, and are useful in the treatment of diseases or conditions in which HNE activity plays a part. The compounds of the invention may be used as monomers or, particularly in the

case of topical pulmonary application by inhalation, in the form of multimers, such as dimers, covalently linked via a linker framework.

Detailed Description of the Invention

In one embodiment, the invention provides a compound of formula (I),:



(I)

wherein

A is aryl or heteroaryl;

D is oxygen or sulphur;

R^1, **R^2** and **R^3** are independently each hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyl, C_2-C_6-alkynyl, hydroxy or C_1-C_6-alkoxy or C_2-C_6-alkenyloxy, wherein C_1-C_6-alkyl and C_1-C_6-alkoxy can be further substituted with one to three identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy and C_1-C_4-alkoxy;

R and **R^4** each independently represent a radical of formula -$[X]_m$-$[Alk^1]_p$-$[Q]_n$-$[Alk^2]_q$-$[X^1]_k$-Z wherein

k, m, n, p and **q** are independently 0 or 1;

Alk^1 and **Alk^2** each independently represent an optionally substituted C_1-C_6 alkylene, or C_2-C_6 alkenylene radical which may optionally contain an ether (-O-), thioether (-S-) or amino (-NR^A-) link wherein R^A is hydrogen or C_1-C_3 alkyl;

Q represents (i) -O-, -S-, -S(=O)-, -$S(=O)_2$-, -$S^+(R^A)$-, -$N(R^A)$-, -$N^+(R^A)(R^B)$-, -C(=O)-,

-C(=O)O-, -OC(=O)-, -C(=O)NR^A -, -NR^AC(=O)-, -$S(O_2)NR^A$-, -$NR^AS(O_2)$-,

-NR^AC(=O)NR^B-, -NR^AC(=NR^A)NR^B-, -C(=NR^D)NR^E-, -NR^EC(=NR^D)-, wherein R^A, R^B, R^D and R^E are independently hydrogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, or C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, or R^A and R^B, or R^D and R^E taken together with the nitrogen to which they are attached form a monocyclic heterocyclic ring of 5 to 7 ring atoms which my contain a further heteroatom selected from N, O and S, or (ii) an optionally substituted divalent mono-

or bicyclic carbocyclic or heterocyclic radical having 3-6 ring members;

X represents -(C=O)-, -S(O_2)-, -C(=O)O-, -(C=O)NR^A-, or -S(O_2)NR^A-, wherein R^A is hydrogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, or C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl;

X^1 represents -O-, -S-, or -NH; and

Z is hydrogen or an optionally substituted mono- or bicyclic carbocyclic or heterocyclic radical having 3-6 ring members.

The invention also includes a multimeric compound comprising two, three or four molecules of a compound of formula (I) above, covalently linked through a linker framework.

Compounds of formula (I) above and multimers thereof may be prepared in the form of salts, particularly pharmaceutically acceptable salts, N-oxides, hydrates and solvates thereof. Any claim to a compound herein, or reference to "compounds of the invention", compounds with which the invention is concerned", compounds of formula (I), and the like includes salts, N-oxides, hydrates and solvates of such compounds.

Compounds of the invention may be useful in the treatment or prevention of diseases in which HNE is implicated, for example chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, lung fibrosis, pneumonia, acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), pulmonary emphysema, smoking-induced emphysema and cystic fibrosis.

Hence other aspects of the invention are (i) a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of the invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient; and (ii) the use of a compound of the invention for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of a disease or condition in which HNE is implicated.

Terminology

As used herein, the term "(C_a-C_b)alkyl" wherein a and b are integers refers to a straight or branched chain alkyl radical having from a to b carbon atoms. Thus when a is 1 and b is 6, for example, the term includes methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, t-butyl, n-pentyl and n-hexyl.

As used herein the term "(C_a-C_b)alkenyl" wherein a and b are integers refers to a straight or branched chain alkenyl moiety having from a to b carbon atoms having at least one double bond of either E or Z stereochemistry where applicable. Thus when a is 2 and b is 6, for example, the term includes, for example, vinyl, allyl, 1- and 2-butenyl and 2-methyl-2-propenyl.

As used herein the term "C_a-C_b alkynyl" wherein a and b are integers refers to straight chain or branched chain hydrocarbon groups having from a to b carbon atoms and having in addition one triple bond. Thus when a is 1 and b is 6, for example, the term includes for example, ethynyl (-C≡CH), 1-propynyl, 1- and 2-butynyl, 2-methyl-2-propynyl, 2-pentynyl, 3-pentynyl, 4-pentynyl, 2-hexynyl, 3-hexynyl, 4-hexynyl and 5-hexynyl.

As used herein the term "divalent (C_a-C_b)alkylene radical" wherein a and b are integers refers to a saturated hydrocarbon chain having from a to b carbon atoms and two unsatisfied valences.

As used herein the term "divalent (C_a-C_b)alkenylene radical" wherein a and b are integers refers to a divalent hydrocarbon chain having from 2 to 6 carbon atoms, and at least one double bond.

As used herein the unqualified term "carbocyclic" refers to a mono-, bi- or tricyclic radical having up to 16 ring atoms, all of which are carbon, and includes aryl and cycloalkyl.

As used herein the unqualified term "cycloalkyl" refers to a monocyclic saturated carbocyclic radical having from 3-8 carbon atoms and includes, for example, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl and cyclooctyl.

As used herein the unqualified term "aryl" refers to a mono-, bi- or tri-cyclic carbocyclic aromatic radical, and includes radicals having two monocyclic carbocyclic aromatic rings which are directly linked by a covalent bond. Illustrative of such radicals are phenyl, biphenyl and napthyl.

As used herein the unqualified term "heteroaryl" refers to a mono-, bi- or tri-cyclic aromatic radical containing one or more heteroatoms selected from S, N and O, and includes radicals having two such monocyclic rings, or one such monocyclic ring and one monocyclic aryl ring, which are directly linked by a covalent bond. Illustrative of such radicals are thienyl, benzthienyl, furyl, benzfuryl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, benzimidazolyl, thiazolyl, benzthiazolyl, isothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, pyrazolyl, oxazolyl, benzoxazolyl, isoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, isothiazolyl, triazolyl, benztriazolyl, thiadiazolyl, oxadiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, triazinyl, indolyl and indazolyl.

As used herein the unqualified term "heterocyclyl" or "heterocyclic" or "heterocycloalkyl" includes "heteroaryl" as defined above, and in its non-aromatic meaning relates to a mono-, bi- or tri-cyclic non-aromatic radical containing one or

more heteroatoms selected from S, N and O, and to groups consisting of a monocyclic non-aromatic radical containing one or more such heteroatoms which is covalently linked to another such radical or to a monocyclic carbocyclic radical. Illustrative of such radicals are pyrrolyl, furanyl, thienyl, piperidinyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrimidinyl, morpholinyl, piperazinyl, indolyl, morpholinyl, benzfuranyl, pyranyl, isoxazolyl, benzimidazolyl, methylenedioxyphenyl, ethylenedioxyphenyl, maleimido and succinimido groups.

Unless otherwise specified in the context in which it occurs, the term "substituted" as applied to any moiety herein means substituted with up to four compatible substituents, each of which independently may be, for example, (C_1-C_6)alkyl, cycloalkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkoxy, hydroxy, hydroxy(C_1-C_6)alkyl, mercapto, mercapto(C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_1-C_6)alkylthio, phenyl, monocyclic heteroaryl having 5 or 6 ring atoms, halo (including fluoro, bromo and chloro), trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, nitro, nitrile (-CN), oxo, -COOH, -$COOR^A$, -COR^A, -SO_2R^A, -$CONH_2$, -SO_2NH_2, -$CONHR^A$, -SO_2NHR^A, -$CONR^AR^B$, -$SO_2NR^AR^B$, -NH_2, -NHR^A, -NR^AR^B, -$OCONH_2$, -$OCONHR^A$, -$OCONR^AR^B$, -$NHCOR^A$, -$NHCOOR^A$, -NR^BCOOR^A, -$NHSO_2OR^A$, -NR^BSO_2OH, -$NR^BSO_2OR^A$,-$NHCONH_2$, -NR^ACONH_2, -$NHCONHR^B$,-NR^ACONHR^B, -$NHCONR^AR^B$, or -$NR^ACONR^AR^B$ wherein R^A and R^B are independently a (C_1-C_6)alkyl, (C_3-C_6) cycloalkyl , phenyl or monocyclic heteroaryl having 5 or 6 ring atoms, or R^A and R^B when attached to the same nitrogen atom form a cyclic amino ring, such as piperidinyl, morpholinyl or piperazinyl. An "optional substituent" may be one of the foregoing substituent groups.

As used herein the term "salt" includes base addition, acid addition and quaternary salts. Compounds of the invention which are acidic can form salts, including pharmaceutically acceptable salts, with bases such as alkali metal hydroxides, e.g. sodium and potassium hydroxides; alkaline earth metal hydroxides e.g. calcium, barium and magnesium hydroxides; with organic bases e.g. N-methyl-D-glucamine, choline tris(hydroxymethyl)amino-methane, L-arginine, L-lysine, N-ethyl piperidine, dibenzylamine and the like. Those compounds (I) which are basic can form salts, including pharmaceutically acceptable salts with inorganic acids, e.g. with hydrohalic acids such as hydrochloric or hydrobromic acids, sulphuric acid, nitric acid or phosphoric acid and the like, and with organic acids e.g. with acetic, tartaric, succinic, fumaric, maleic, malic, salicylic, citric, methanesulphonic, p-

toluenesulphonic, benzoic, benzenesunfonic, glutamic, lactic, and mandelic acids and the like. Those compounds (I) which have a basic nitrogen can also form quaternary ammonium salts with a pharmaceutically acceptable counter-ion such as chloride, bromide, acaetate, formate, p-toluenesulfonate, succinate, hemi-succinate, naphthalene-bis sulfonate, methanesulfonate, xinafoate, and the like.

Compounds of the invention which contain one or more actual or potential chiral centres, because of the presence of asymmetric carbon atoms, can exist as a number of diastereoisomers with R or S stereochemistry at each chiral centre. The invention includes all such diastereoisomers and mixtures thereof.

In the monomeric compounds of the invention of formula (I), in any compatible combination:

The atom D may be O or S, but O is currently preferred.

The ring A is aryl or heteroaryl and may be any of those rings listed above as examples of aryl or heteroaryl, especially phenyl and monocyclic heteroaryl having 5 or 6 ring atoms. Specific examples include pyridyl, such as 2- and 3-pyridyl, or pyrimidinyl such as pyrimidin-2-yl, but presently it is preferred that A be phenyl.

R^1 and R^2 may be selected from any of the substituent types for which they are defined in relation to formula (I), including hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano, C_1-C_3 -alkyl, C_2-C_3-alkenyl, C_2-C_3-alkynyl, hydroxy or C_1-C_3-alkoxy or C_2-C_3-alkenyloxy. Specific examples of such substitutuents include hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, bromo, cyano, methyl, methoxy and -C≡CH. For example, -AR^1R^2 may be 4-cyanophenyl or 4-ethynylphenyl.

R^3 and R^5 too may be selected from any of the substituent types for which they are defined in relation to formula (I), but in one currently preferred type of compound of the invention R^5 is hydrogen and R^3 is 3-trifluoromethyl, 3-chloro or 3-bromo.

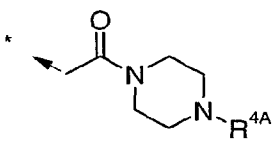
Presently it is believed that the monomers of the invention can interact with HNE as inhibitors with the R or R^4 substituent located remote from the binding interface, extending towards solvent. Hence those groups provide sites for modulation of solubility and other pharmacokinetic properties. Accordingly R and R^4 may vary widely, and are defined in relation to formula (I) as a radical of formula $-[X]_m-[Alk^1]_p-[Q]_n-[Alk^2]_q-[X^1]_k-Z$. According to that definition, k, m, n, p and q may all be 0, and Z may be hydrogen, so that R or R^4 itself may be hydrogen. However, many other classes of R or R^4 substituent are encompassed by selecting different combinations of values for the variables.

For example R or R^4 may be selected from C_1-C_6-alkyl, formyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di-C_1-C_4-alkylaminocarbonyl, C_3-C_8-cycloalkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxycarbonyl, N-(C_1-C_4-alkylsulfonyl)-aminocarbonyl, N-(C_1-C_4-alkylsulfonyl)-N-(C_1-C_4-alkyl)-aminocarbonyl, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, heteroarylcarbonyl or heterocycloalkylcarbonyl; wherein C_1-C_6-alkyl, mono- and di-C_1-C_4-alkylaminocarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxycarbonyl, heteroaryl and heterocycloalkyl can be substituted with one to three identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of aryl, heteroaryl, hydroxyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy, hydroxycarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono and di-C_1-C_4-alkylaminocarbonyl, amino, mono- and di-C_1-C_4-alkylamino, C_1-C_4-alkylcarbonylamino, cyano, N-(mono- and di-C_1-C_4-alkylamino-C_1-C_4-alkyl)-aminocarbonyl, N-(C_1-C_4-alkoxy-C_1-C_4-alkyl)-aminocarbonyl and halogen.

In a particular subclass of compounds of the invention, R^4 and/or R is radical of formula -$[X]_m$-$[Alk^1]_p$-$[Q]_n$-$[Alk^2]_q$-$[X^1]_k$-Z wherein m is 0, and k, p, n and q are each 1, Q is -$N(R^A)$ or -$N^+(R^A)(R^B)$-, and R^A, R^B Alk^1, Alk^2, X_1 and Z are as defined in relation to formula (I). In this subclass, X^1 may be, for example, -O-, and Z may be, for example optionally substituted phenyl or monocyclic hetroaryl, the latter having 5 or 6 ring atoms.

In the compounds of the invention one of R and R^4 may be hydrogen, while the other is a substitutent other than hydrogen

Other types of R and R^4 groups have Formula (VIIIA), (VIIIB) or (VIIIC):



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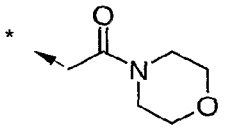
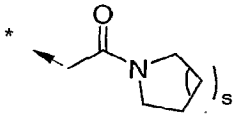


(VIIIB)

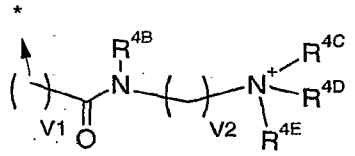


(VIIIC)

wherein

R^{4A} is hydrogen or C_1-C_6-alkyl, and s is 1 or 2.

Further types of R and R^4 groups have Formula (IX)



(IX)

wherein

R^{4B} is hydrogen or C_1-C_6-alkyl;

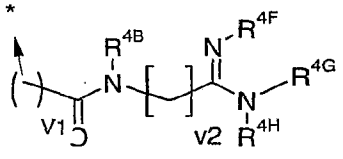
R^{4C}, R^{4D}, R^{4E} are each C_1-C_6-alkyl, and the nitrogen to which they are attached is quaternary and carries a positive charge; and additionally any two of R^{4C}, R^{4D}, R^{4E} may be joined to form a ring, optionally containing a second heteroatom selected from oxygen or nitrogen;

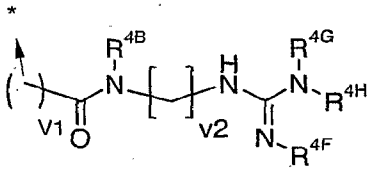
or

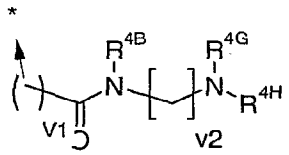
One of R^{4C}, R^{4D}, R^{4E} is a lone pair and the other groups are as defined above, and the nitrogen to which they are attached is tertiary; and

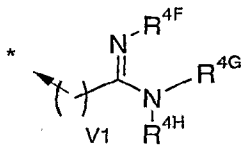
v1 and v2 are each independently 0-5.

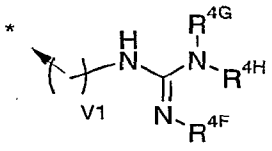
Other types of R and R^4 groups are those selected from the following:

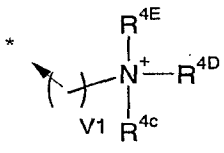


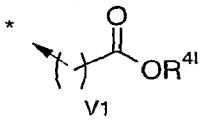


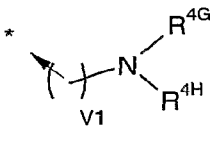












wherein

R^{4B} is hydrogen or C_1-C_6-alkyl;

R^{4C}, R^{4D}, R^{4E} are each C_1-C_6-alkyl, and the nitrogen to which they are attached is quaternary and carries a positive charge; and additionally any two of R^{4C}, R^{4D}, R^{4E}

may be joined to form a ring, optionally containing a second heteroatom selected from oxygen or nitrogen;

or

one of R^{4C}, R^{4D}, R^{4E} is a lone pair and the other groups are as defined above, and the nitrogen to which they are attached is tertiary;

R^{4F} and R^{4I} are independently hydrogen or C_1-C_6-alkyl;

R^{4G} and R^{4H} are independently hydrogen or C_1-C_6-alkyl, or R^{4G} and R^{4H} taken together with the nitrogen to which they are attached form a monocyclic heterocyclic ring of 5 to 7 ring atoms which my contain a further heteroatom selected from N, O and S; and

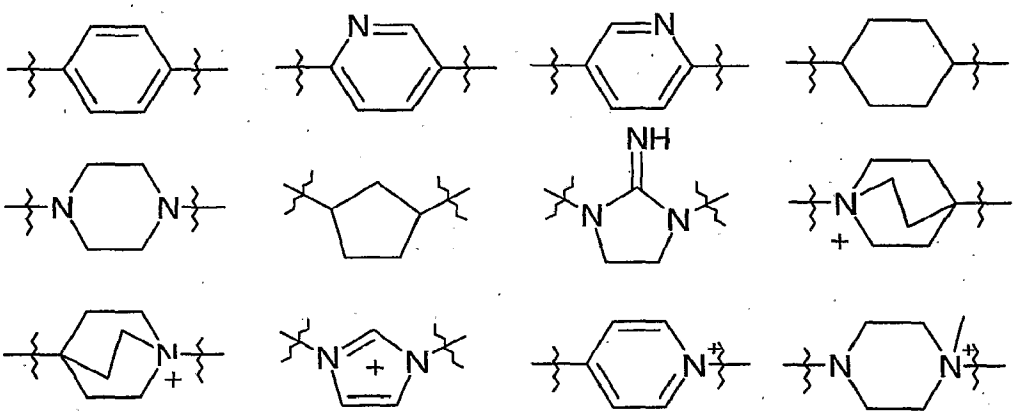
v1 and v2 are each independently 0-5.

In the multimeric compounds of the invention, two, three or four molecules of a monomeric compound of the invention are covalently linked through a linker framework. Since the linker framework need not play an active role in interacting with the HNE enzyme, its role is simply to allow binding contact between one or more of the monomeric elements and the enzyme. Hence a vast range of chemistries may be envisaged for the linker framework. Furthermore, the point of attachment of the monomeric elements to the linker framework may be selected according to the particular linker chemistry to be employed. Presently it is preferred that two, three or four of the monomeric molecules are linked to the linker framework via their respective nitrogen atoms shown in formula (I) as linked to R or R^4.

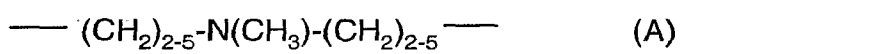
Furthermore, it is presently preferred that only two of the monomers are so linked. In the latter case, the linker framework may be, for example, the linker framework may be a divalent straight chain, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 2 to 12 carbon atoms in the said chain, and wherein one or more carbons may be replaced by a divalent monocyclic or bicyclic carbocyclic or heterocyclic radical having from 3 to 7 ring atoms in the or each ring, or by -O-, -S-, -S(=O)-, -S(=O)$_2$-, -C(=O)-, -N(R^P)-, -N$^+$(R^P)(R^Q)-, -C(=O)O-, -OC(=O)-, -C(=O)NR^A-, -NR^AC(=O)-, -S(O_2)NR^A-, -NR^AS(O_2)-, -NR^AC(=O)NR^B-, -NR^AC(=NR^A)NR^B-, -C(=NR^D)NR^E-, or -NR^EC(=NR^D)-, wherein R^A, R^B, R^D and R^E are independently hydrogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, or C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, and R^P and R^Q are independently hydrogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, or C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, HO-(C_1-C_6 alkyl)-, R^AR^BN-(C_1-C_6 alkyl)-, or HOC(=O)-(C_1-C_6 alkyl)-, or R^A and R^B, or R^D and R^E, or R^P and R^Q taken together with the nitrogens to which they are attached form a monocyclic heterocyclic ring of 5 to 7

ring atoms which may contain a further heteroatom selected from N, O and S.

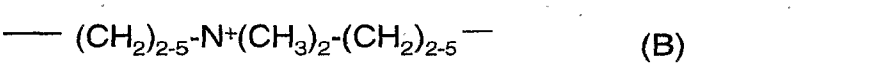
When one or more one or more -(CH_2)- groups of the linker framework is or are replaced by a divalent monocyclic or bicyclic carbocyclic or heterocyclic radical, the said radical may be selected from, for example, the following:



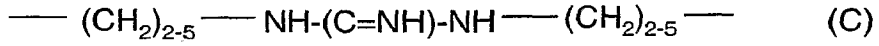
The linker framework may have, for example, one of the following structures (A), (B),(C), (D), (E), (G) and (E):



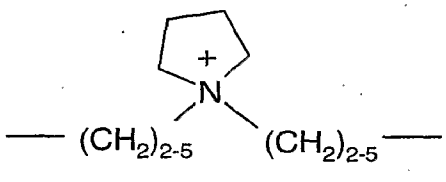
(A)



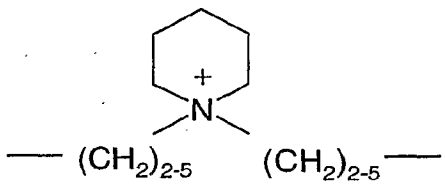
(B)



(C)



(D)



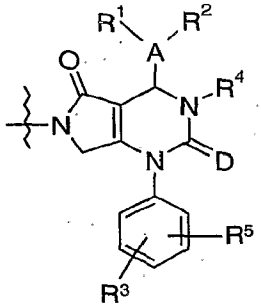
(E)

$$—(CH_2)_{1-2}\text{-}CO\text{-}NH\text{-}(CH_2)_{1-2}\text{-}N(CH_3)\text{-}(CH_2)_{1-2}\text{-}NH\text{-}CO\text{-}(CH_2)_{1-2}— \quad (G)$$

$$—(CH_2)_{1-2}\text{-}CO\text{-}NH\text{-}(CH_2)_{1-2}\text{-}N^{+}(CH_3)_2\text{-}(CH_2)_{1-2}\text{-}NH\text{-}CO\text{-}(CH_2)_{1-2}— \quad (H)$$

Specific linker frameworks of the above type include those present in the dimer compounds of the examples herein.

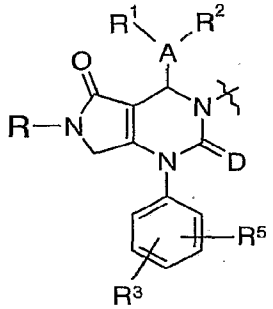
Thus, one preferred subset of the multimers of the invention has the formula M-L-M^1 wherein L is a divalent linker radical, for example of the kinds discussed above as linker frameworks, and M and M^1 are each independently a radical of formula (IA) wherein D, A and R^1-R^5 are as defined and discussed above:



(IA)

Preferably also, M and M^1 are the same.

Another preferred subset of the multimers of the invention has the formula M-L-M^1 wherein L is a divalent linker radical for example of the kinds discussed above as linker frameworks, and M and M^1 are each independently a radical of formula (IB) wherein D, A and R, R^1, R^2, R^3 and R^5 are as defined and discussed above:



(IB)

Here too, it is currently preferred that M and M^1 are the same.

Specific examples of such dimeric compounds of formula (IA) and (IB) include those of the Examples herein.

The therapeutic utility of the present compounds is pertinent to any disease that is known to be at least partially mediated by the action of human neutrophil

elastase. For example, the present compounds may be beneficial in the treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), cystic fibrosis (CF), acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), pulmonary emphysema, pneumonia and lung fibrosis.

The present invention is also concerned with pharmaceutical formulations comprising, as an active ingredient, a compound of the invention. Other compounds may be combined with compounds of this invention for the prevention and treatment of inflammatory diseases of the lung. Thus the present invention is also concerned with pharmaceutical compositions for preventing and treating inflammatory diseases of the lung comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the invention and one or more other therapeutic agents.

Suitable therapeutic agents for a combination therapy with compounds of the invention include: (1) a corticosteroid, for example fluticasone or budesonide; (2) a β2-adrenoreceptor agonist, for example salmeterol or formeterol; (3) a leukotriene modulator, for example montelukast or pranlukast; (4) anticholinergic agents, for example selective muscarinic-3 (M3) receptor antagonists such as tiotropium bromide; (5) phosphodiesterase-IV (PDE-IV) inhibitors, for example roflumilast or cilomilast; (6) an antitussive agent, such as codeine or dextramorphan; and (7) a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent (NSAID), for example ibuprofen or ketoprofen.

The weight ratio of the first and second active ingredients may be varied and will depend upon the effective dose of each ingredient. Generally, an effective dose of each will be used.

The magnitude of prophylactic or therapeutic dose of a compound of the invention will, of course, vary with the nature of the severity of the condition to be treated and with the particular compound and its route of administration, and will generally be determined by clinical trial as required in the pharmaceutical art. It will also vary according to the age, weight and response of the individual patient. In general, the daily dose range will lie within the range of from about 0.001 mg to about 100 mg per kg body weight of a mammal, preferably 0.01 mg to about 50 mg per kg, and most preferably 0.1 to 10 mg per kg, in single or divided doses. On the other hand, it may be necessary to use dosages outside these limits in some cases.

Another aspect of the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions which comprise a compound of the invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The term "composition", as in pharmaceutical composition, is intended to encompass a product comprising the active ingredient(s), and the inert ingredient(s)

(pharmaceutically acceptable excipients) that make up the carrier, as well as any product which results, directly or indirectly, from combination, complexation or aggregation of any two or more of the ingredients, or from dissociation of one or more of the ingredients, or from other types of reactions or interactions of one or more of the ingredients. Accordingly, the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention encompass any composition made by admixing a compound of the invention, additional active ingredient(s), and pharmaceutically acceptable excipients.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention comprise a compound of the invention as an active ingredient or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and may also contain a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and optionally other therapeutic ingredients. The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salts" refers to salts prepared from pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic bases or acids including inorganic bases or acids and organic bases or acids.

Any suitable route of administration may be employed for providing a mammal, especially a human, with an effective dosage of a compound of the present invention. In therapeutic use, the active compound may be administered by any convenient, suitable or effective route. Suitable routes of administration are known to those skilled in the art, and include oral, intravenous, rectal, parenteral, topical, ocular, nasal, buccal and pulmonary. Delivery by inhalation is preferred.

Compositions suitable for administration by inhalation are known, and may include carriers and/or diluents that are known for use in such compositions. The composition may contain 0.01-99% by weight of active compound. Preferably, a unit dose comprises the active compound in an amount of 1µg to 10 mg.

The most suitable dosage level may be determined by any suitable method known to one skilled in the art. It will be understood, however, that the specific amount for any particular patient will depend upon a variety of factors, including the activity of the specific compound that is used, the age, body weight, diet, general health and sex of the patient, time of administration, the route of administration, the rate of excretion, the use of any other drugs, and the severity of the disease undergoing treatment.

For delivery by inhalation, the active compound is preferably in the form of microparticles. They may be prepared by a variety of techniques, including spray-drying, freeze-drying and micronisation.

By way of example, a composition of the invention may be prepared as a

suspension for delivery from a nebuliser or as an aerosol in a liquid propellant, for example for use in a pressurised metered dose inhaler (PMDI). Propellants suitable for use in a PMDI are known to the skilled person, and include CFC-12, HFA-134a, HFA-227, HCFC-22 (CCl2F2) and HFA-152 (CH4F2 and isobutane).

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, a composition of the invention is in dry powder form, for delivery using a dry powder inhaler (DPI). Many types of DPI are known.

Microparticles for delivery by administration may be formulated with excipients that aid delivery and release. For example, in a dry powder formulation, microparticles may be formulated with large carrier particles that aid flow from the DPI into the lung. Suitable carrier particles are known, and include lactose particles; they may have a mass median aerodynamic diameter of greater than 90 μm.

In the case of an aerosol-based formulation, a preferred composition is:

Compound of the invention	24 mg / canister
Lecithin, NF Liq. Conc.	1.2 mg / canister
Trichlorofluoromethane, NF	4.025 g / canister
Dichlorodifluoromethane, NF	12.15 g / canister.

Compounds of the invention may be used in combination with other drugs that are used in the treatment/prevention/suppression or amelioration of the diseases or conditions for which present compounds are useful. Such other drugs may be administered, by a route and in an amount commonly used therefore, contemporaneously or sequentially with a compound of the invention. When a compound of the invention is used contemporaneously with one or more other drugs, a pharmaceutical composition containing such other drugs in addition to the compound of the invention is preferred. Accordingly, the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention include those that also contain one or more other active ingredients, in addition to a compound of the invention.

The agents of the invention may be administered in inhaled form. Aerosol generation can be carried out using, for example, pressure-driven jet atomizers or ultrasonic atomizers, preferably using propellant-driven metered aerosols or propellant-free administration of micronized active compounds from, for example, inhalation capsules or other "dry powder" delivery systems.

The active compounds may be dosed as described depending on the inhaler system used. In addition to the active compounds, the administration forms may

additionally contain excipients, such as, for example, propellants (e.g. Frigen in the case of metered aerosols), surface-active substances, emulsifiers, stabilizers, preservatives, flavorings, fillers (e.g. lactose in the case of powder inhalers) or, if appropriate, further active compounds.

For the purposes of inhalation, a large number of systems are available with which aerosols of optimum particle size can be generated and administered, using an inhalation technique which is appropriate for the patient. In addition to the use of adaptors (spacers, expanders) and pear-shaped containers (e.g. Nebulator®, Volumatic®), and automatic devices emitting a puffer spray (Autohaler®), for metered aerosols, in particular in the case of powder inhalers, a number of technical solutions are available (e.g. Diskhaler®, Rotadisk®, Turbohaler® or the inhalers for example as described EP-A-0505321).

Methods of Synthesis

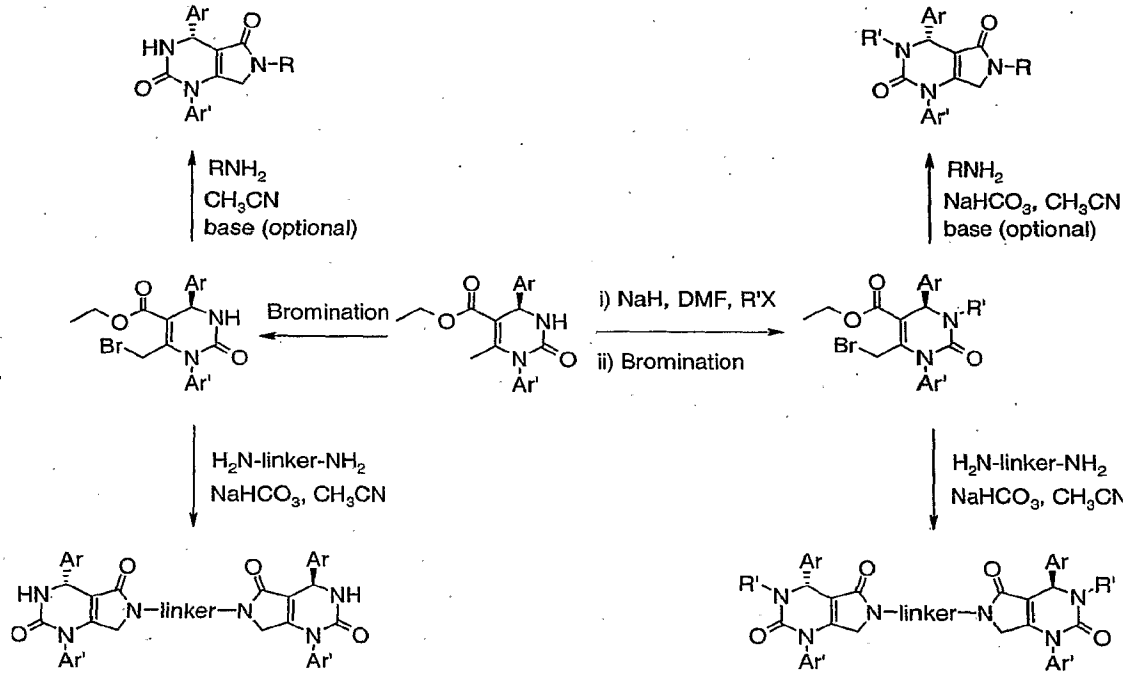
The compounds of the present invention can be prepared according to the procedures of the following schemes and examples, using appropriate materials, and are further exemplified by the following specific examples. Moreover, by utilising the procedures described with the disclosure contained herein, one of ordinary skill in the art can readily prepare additional compounds of the present invention claimed herein. The compounds illustrated in the examples are not, however, to be construed as forming the only genus that is considered as the invention. The examples further illustrate details for the preparation of the compounds of the present invention. Those skilled in the art will readily understand that known variations of the conditions and processes of the following preparative procedures can be used to prepare these compounds.

The compounds of the invention may be isolated in the form of their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, such as those described previously herein above. The free acid or base form corresponding to isolated salts can be generated by neutralisation with a suitable base or acid such as sodium hydroxide, potassium carbonate, acetic acid and hydrochloric acid and extraction of the liberated free acid or base into an organic solvent followed by evaporation. The free form isolated in this manner can be further converted into another pharmaceutically acceptable salt by dissolution in an organic solvent followed by addition of the appropriate acid or base and subsequent evaporation, precipitation, or crystallisation.

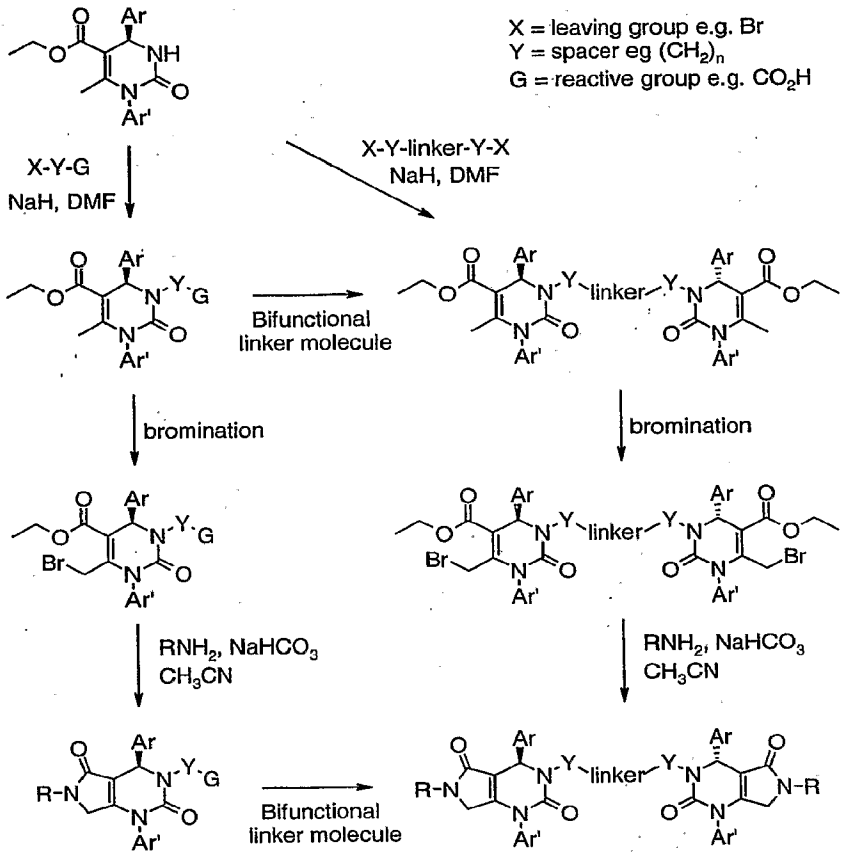
It may be necessary to protect reactive functional groups (e.g. hydroxy, amino,

thio or carboxy) in intermediates used in the preparation of compounds of the invention to avoid their unwanted participation in a reaction leading to the formation of the compounds. Conventional protecting groups, for example those described by T. W. Greene and P. G. M. Wuts in "Protective groups in organic chemistry" John Wiley and Sons, 1999, may be used.

Compounds of the invention may be prepared according to the routes illustrated in Schemes 1 and 2.



Scheme 1



Scheme 2

The following Examples illustrate the invention.

General Experimental Details:

All solvents and commercial reagents were used as received. Where products were purified using an Isolute™ SPE Si II cartridge, 'Isolute SPE Si cartridge' refers to a pre-packed polypropylene column containing unbonded activated silica with irregular particles with average size of 50 µm and nominal 60Å porosity. Where an Isolute™ SCX-2 cartridge was used, 'Isolute SCX-2 cartridge' refers to a pre-packed polypropylene column containing a non end-capped propylsulphonic acid functionalised silica strong cation exchange sorbent. 'Isolute Al-N cartridge' refers to a pre-packed polypropylene column containing neutral alumina with average particle size 50-200 µm and 120 Å pore diameter.

Preparative HPLC conditions:

HPLC system 1:

C18-reverse-phase column (100 x 22.5 mm i.d Genesis column with 7 µm particle size), eluting with a gradient of A: water + 0.1% formic acid; B: acetonitrile +

0.1% formic acid at a flow rate of 5 ml/min and gradient of 1%/min increasing in B. UV detection at 230 nm. Compounds were obtained as the formate salt where stated.

HPLC system 2:

C18-reverse-phase end-capped column (250 x 21.2 mm Gemini column with 5 µm particle size), eluting with a gradient of A: water + 0.1% formic acid; B: acetonitrile + 0.1% formic acid with a flow rate typically 17 ml/min and gradient of 1%/min increasing in B. UV detection at 254 nm. Compounds were obtained as the formate salt where stated.

HPLC system 3:

C18-reverse-phase end-capped column (250 x 21.2 mm Gemini column with 5 µm particle size), eluting with a gradient of A: water; B: acetonitrile with a flow rate typically 17 ml/min and gradient of 1%/min increasing in B. UV detection at 254 nm.

HPLC system 4:

C18-reverse-phase end-capped column (250 x 21.2 mm Gemini column with 5 µm particle size), eluting with a gradient of A: water; B: MeOH with a flow rate typically 17 ml/min and gradient of 1%/min increasing in B. UV detection at 254 nm.

HPLC system 5:

C18-reverse-phase column (250 x 21.2 mm Luna column with 5 µm particle size), eluting with a gradient of A: water + 0.1% formic acid; B: acetonitrile + 0.1% formic at a flow rate of 15 ml/min and gradient of 1%/min increasing in B. UV detection at 254 nm. Compounds were obtained as the formate salt where stated.

LC-MS method 1

Waters Platform LC with a C18-reverse-phase column (30 x 4.6 mm Phenomenex Luna 3 µm particle size), elution with A: water + 0.1% formic acid; B: acetonitrile + 0.1% formic acid. Gradient:

Gradient – Time	flow ml/min	%A	%B
0.00	2.0	95	5
0.50	2.0	95	5
4.50	2.0	5	95
5.50	2.0	5	95
6.00	2.0	95	5

Detection - MS, ELS, UV (100 µl split to MS with in-line UV detector)

MS ionisation method - Electrospray (positive and negative ion)

LC-MS method 2

Waters Micromass ZMD with a C18-reverse-phase column (30 × 4.6 mm Phenomenex Luna 3 µm particle size), elution with A: water + 0.1% formic acid; B: acetonitrile + 0.1% formic acid. Gradient:

Gradient – Time	flow ml/min	%A	%B
0.00	2.0	95	5
0.50	2.0	95	5
4.50	2.0	5	95
5.50	2.0	5	95
6.00	2.0	95	5

Detection - MS, ELS, UV (100 µl split to MS with in-line UV detector)
MS ionisation method - Electrospray (positive and negative ion)

LC-MS method 3

Micromass Platform LCT with a C18-reverse-phase column (100 × 3.0 mm Higgins Clipeus with 5 µm particle size), elution with A: water + 0.1% formic acid; B: acetonitrile + 0.1% formic acid. Gradient:

Gradient – Time	flow ml/min	%A	%B
0.00	1.0	95	5
1.00	1.0	95	5
15.00	1.0	5	95
20.00	1.0	5	95
22.00	1.0	95	5
25.00	1.0	95	5

Detection - MS, ELS, UV (100 µl split to MS with in-line UV detector)
MS ionisation method - Electrospray (positive ion)

LC-MS method 4

Waters Micromass ZQ2000 with a C18-reverse-phase column (100 × 3.0 mm Higgins Clipeus with 5 µm particle size), elution with A: water + 0.1% formic acid; B:

acetonitrile + 0.1% formic acid. Gradient:

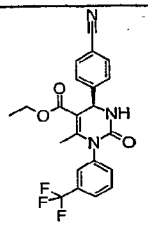
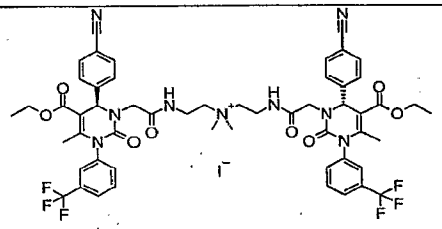
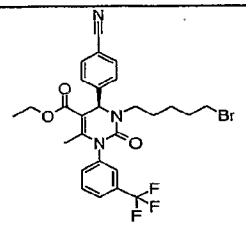
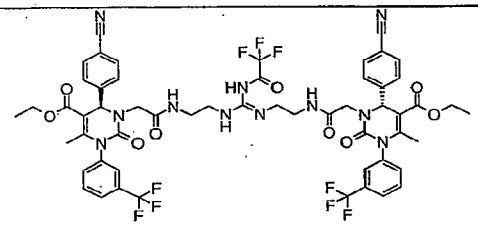
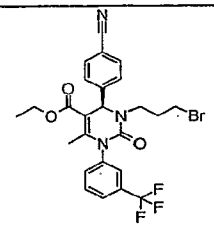
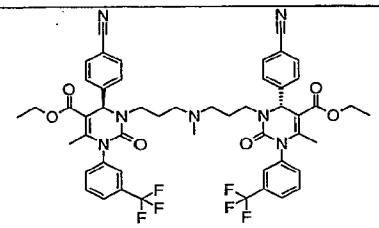
Gradient – Time	flow ml/min	%A	%B
0.00	1.0	95	5
1.00	1.0	95	5
15.00	1.0	5	95
20.00	1.0	5	95
22.00	1.0	95	5
25.00	1.0	95	5

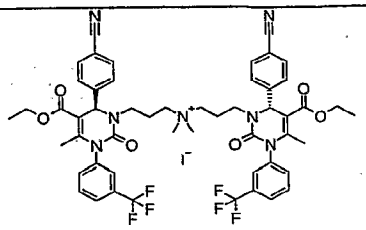
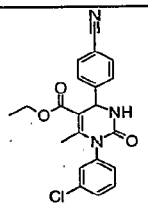
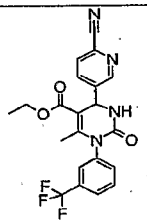
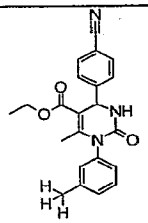
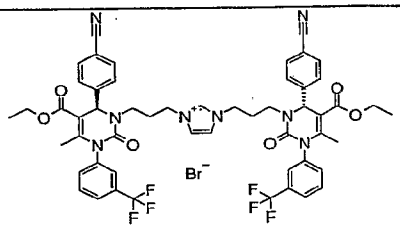
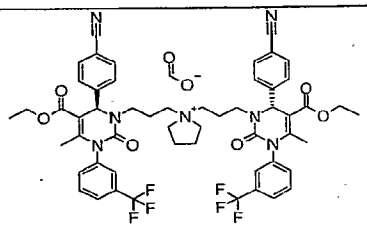
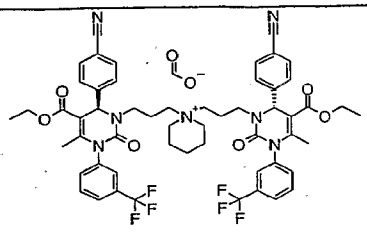
Detection - MS, ELS, UV (100 µl split to MS with in-line UV detector)
MS ionisation method - Electrospray (positive ion)

Abbreviations used in the experimental section:

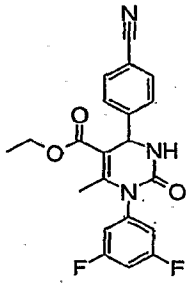
DCM = dichloromethane
DMF = *N,N*-dimethylformamide
HPLC = high performance liquid chromatography
IMS = industrial methylated spirits
RT = room temperature
Rt = retention time
THF = tetrahydrofuran

The following intermediates can be prepared according to the reference given:

Intermediate	Structure	Reference
1		WO2006/082412
2		WO2006/082412
3		WO2006/082412
4		WO2006/082412
5		WO2006/082412
6		WO2006/082412

7		WO2006/082412
8		WO2004/024700
9		WO2004/024700
10		WO2004/024700
11		WO2006/082412
12		WO2006/082412
13		WO2006/082412

Intermediate 14

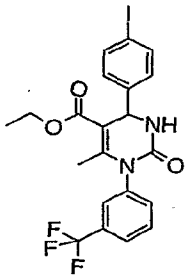


Polyphosphoric acid (17.2 g) was suspended in THF (90 ml) and stirred mechanically whilst 3,5-difluorophenylurea (5.40 g, 31.4 mmol), 4-cyanobenzaldehyde (4.94 g, 37.6 mmol) and ethyl acetoacetate (3.97 ml, 31.4 mmol) were added. The resulting mixture was heated at reflux for 17 h, and then left at room temperature for 48 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue partitioned between water and EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with water, aqueous sodium carbonate solution, water then brine and dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered and concentrated. The resulting foam was purified in two batches on a Biotage™ flash chromatography cartridge (90 g), loading in DCM and eluting with 17.5-20-25% EtOAc in iso-hexanes. The foam thus obtained was triturated with iso-hexanes/Et_2O, then collected as a white solid by filtration, subjected to one displacement wash with 2:1 iso-hexanes:Et_2O and dried in a vacuum oven.

Yield: 6.63 g (53%)

LC-MS (Method 1): Rt = 3.55 min, m/z = 398 $[M+H]^+$

Intermediate 15

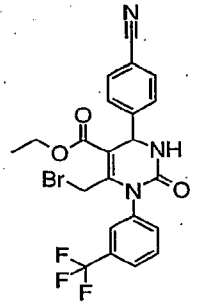


Intermediate 15 was prepared from 4-iodobenzaldehyde, ethyl acetoacetate and 3-(trifluoromethyl)phenylurea using a similar method to that used in the preparation of Intermediate 14.

Yield: (25%)

LC-MS (Method 1): Rt = 4.17 min, m/z = 531 $[M+H]^+$

Intermediate 16

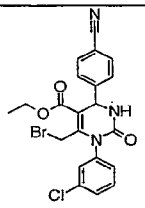
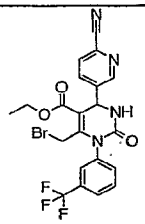
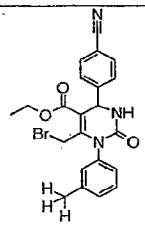


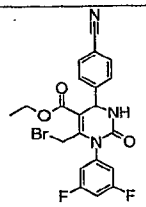
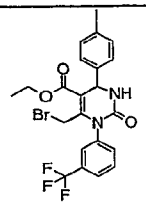
Intermediate 1 (5.00 g, 11.7 mmol) was dissolved in chloroform (140 ml) and bromine (1.87 g, 11.7 mmol) was added dropwise with stirring. After 30 min, a few more drops of bromine were added until the orange colour remained. Evaporation of the volatile materials gave a yellow foam.

Yield: quantitative

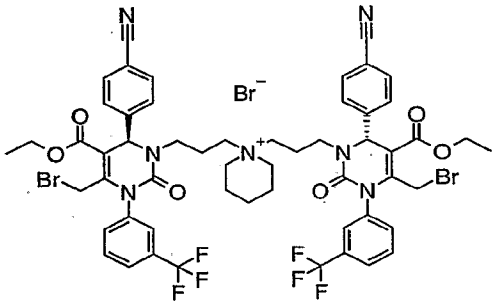
LC-MS (Method 2): Rt = 3.82 min, m/z = 508/510 $[M+H]^+$

The following intermediates were prepared in a similar manner:

Intermediate	Structure	Precursor intermediate	Yield (%)	LC-MS Rt (min)	Mass $[M+H]^+$
				Method 1	
17		8	94	3.78	474/476
18		9	100	3.72	550/552 $[M+CH_3CN]^+$
19		10	100	3.77	454/456

Intermediate	Structure	Precursor intermediate	Yield (%)	LC-MS Rt (min) Method 1	Mass $[M+H]^+$ Method 1
20		14	100	3.70	476/478
21		15	100	4.31	609/611

Intermediate 22

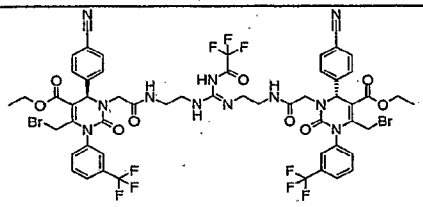
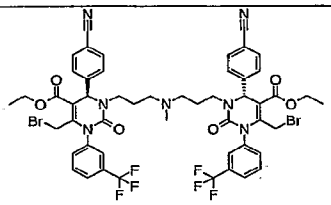
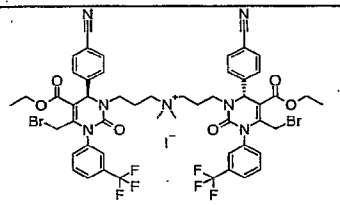
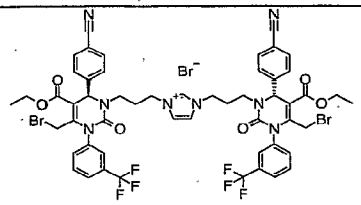
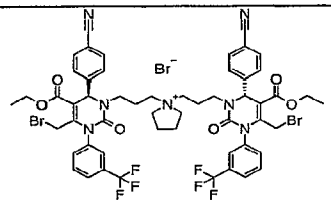
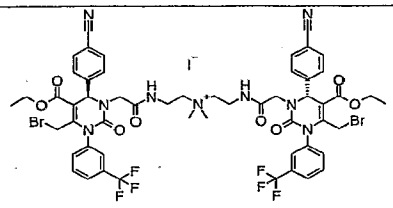


Intermediate 13 (32 mg, 0.029 mmol) was dissolved in chloroform (2 ml) and bromine (4 drops) was added. The solution was stirred at RT for 1 h after which the volatiles were evaporated. The product was obtained as a cream foam.

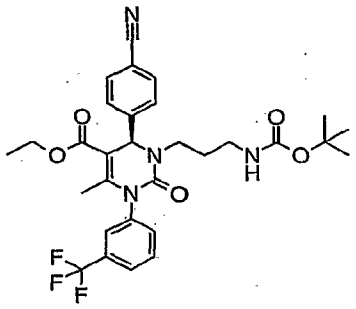
Yield: quantitative

LC-MS (Method 2): Rt = 3.35 min, m/z = 1182 $[M]^+$

The following intermediates were prepared in a similar manner:

	Structure	Precursor intermediate	Yield (%)	LC-MS Rt (min) Method 2	Mass ion Method 2
23		4	100	4.60	1338 $[M+H]^+$
24		6	64	3.38	1128 $[M+H]^+$
25		7	100	3.45	1142 $[M]^+$
26		11	100	3.36	1165 $[M]^+$
27		12	100	3.40	1168 $[M]^+$
28		2	100	3.36	1228 $[M]^+$

Intermediate 29

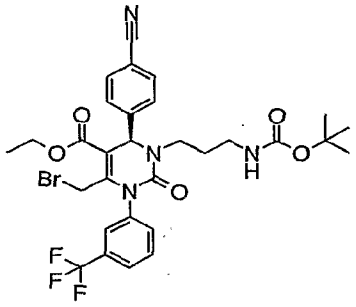


Intermediate 1 (1.00 g, 2.331 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous DMF (25 ml) and the solution was cooled to -10°C under argon. Sodium hydride (60% dispersion in mineral oil) (93 mg, 2.331 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred until effervescence had ceased. *N*-Boc-3-bromopropylamine (610 mg, 2.563 mmol) was added and stirring was continued at 0°C for a further 2.5 h, after which time sat. aqueous ammonium chloride (60 ml) and EtOAc (60 ml) were added. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous solution was further extracted with EtOAc (60 ml). The organic extracts were combined and washed with water (50 ml) and sat. brine (30 ml), dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated. The residue was purified on an Isolute™ Si II cartridge eluting with 0-30% EtOAc in pentane to give the product as a pale yellow oil.

Yield: 783 mg (57%)

LC-MS (Method 2): Rt = 4.31 min, m/z = 585 $[M-H]^-$

Intermediate 30

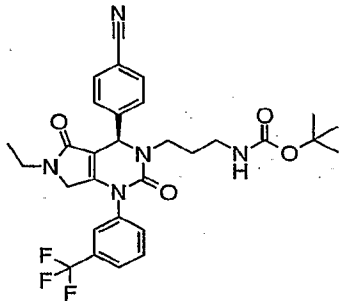


Intermediate 29 (776 mg, 1.32 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (20 ml) and *N*-bromosuccinimide (236 mg, 1.32 mmol) was added. The solution was stirred at RT for 1.5 h and then the mixture was diluted with DCM (80 ml), washed with sat. aqueous $NaHCO_3$ (50 ml), water (50 ml) and brine (30 ml), and dried (Na_2SO_4). Evaporation gave a pale yellow gum.

Yield: quantitative

LC-MS (Method 2): Rt = 4.36 min, m/z = 565/567 $[M\text{-}Boc+2H]^+$

Intermediate 31

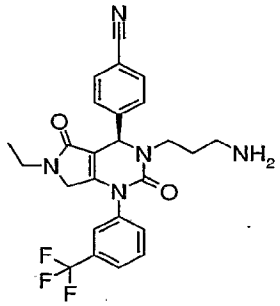


Intermediate 30 (731 mg, 1.099 mmol) was dissolved in acetonitrile (20 ml) and sodium hydrogen carbonate (277 mg, 3.297 mmol) and 2M ethylamine in THF (0.8 ml, 1.65 mmol) were added. The mixture was heated at 80ºC for 3.5 h, allowed to cool, filtered and evaporated. The residue was partitioned between DCM (70 ml) and water (50 ml). The organic layer was separated and evaporated, and the crude product was purified on an Isolute™ Si II cartridge (10 g) eluting with 40-80% EtOAc in pentane to give the product as a cream foam.

Yield: 297 mg (46%)

LC-MS (Method 2): Rt = 3.71 min, m/z = 582 $[M\text{-}H]^-$

Intermediate 32

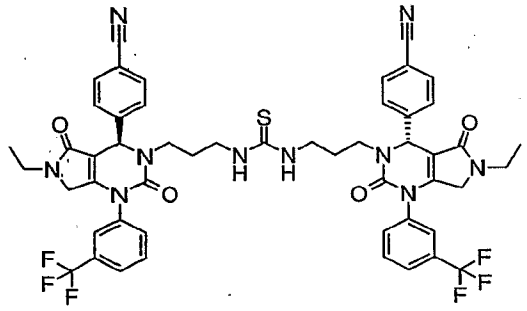


Intermediate 31 (292 mg, 0.501 mmol) was dissolved in 20% TFA in DCM (20 ml). After 2 h the volatiles were evaporated and the residue was dissolved in MeOH and loaded onto an Isolute™ SCX-2 cartridge (5 g) which had been pre-treated with MeOH. After flushing with MeOH, the product was eluted with 2M ammonia in MeOH. Evaporation of the UV active fractions gave the pure product as a pale yellow gum.

Yield: 221 mg (91%)

LC-MS (Method 2): Rt = 2.33 min, m/z = 484 $[M+H]^+$

Intermediate 33

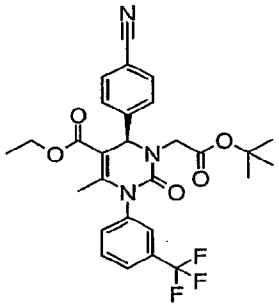


Intermediate 32 (214 mg, 0.443 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (10 ml) and 1,1´-thiocarbonyldipyridone (51 mg, 0.222 mmol) was added. The solution was allowed to stand at RT for 48 h and then treated with a resin bound amine for 15 min. After filtering, the solvent was evaporated and the crude product was purified on an Isolute™ Si II cartridge (5 g) eluting with 0-5% MeOH in EtOAc. The fractions that contained product were combined and evaporated, the residue dissolved in MeOH and passed through an Isolute™ SCX-2 cartridge (5 g), flushing further with methanol. Evaporation gave a white foam.

Yield: 160 mg (36%)

LC-MS (Method 2): Rt = 3.91 min, m/z = 1009 $[M+H]^+$

Intermediate 34

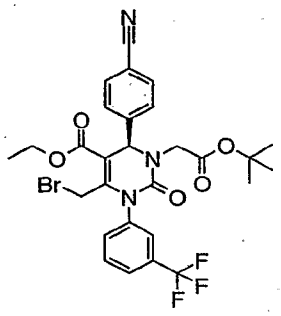


Intermediate 34 was prepared from Intermediate 1 and *tert*-butyl bromoacetate using a similar procedure to that used in the synthesis of Intermediate 29.

Yield: (80%)

LC-MS (Method 2): Rt = 4.31 min, m/z = 488 $[M+H\text{-}tBu]^+$

Intermediate 35

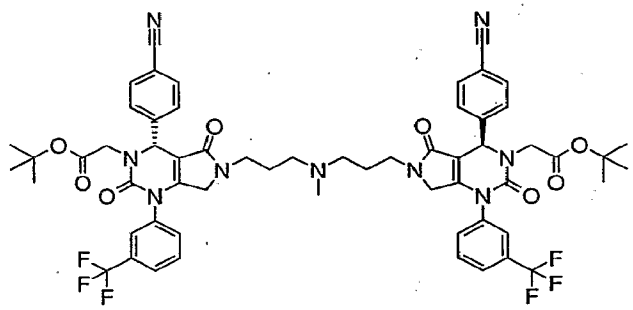


Intermediate 35 was prepared from Intermediate 34 using a similar method to that used in the preparation of Intermediate 30.

Yield: (41%)

LC-MS (Method 2): Rt = 4.41 min, m/z = 566/568 $[M+H-tBu]^+$

Intermediate 36

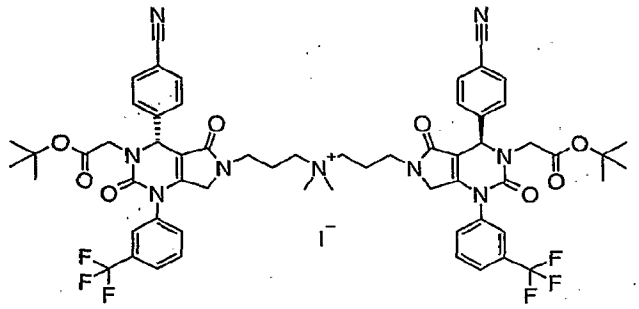


A solution of Intermediate 35 (467 mg, 0.751 mmol) in acetonitrile (15 ml) was treated with *N,N*-bis(3-aminopropyl)methylamine (54 mg, 0.375 mmol) and sodium hydrogen carbonate (252 mg, 3.00 mmol). The reaction was heated at 80ºC for 3.5 h. After allowing the mixture to cool, it was filtered and the filtrate evaporated. Chromatography using an Isolute™ Si II cartridge (10 g), and eluting with 1-20% MeOH in EtOAc, gave the pure product as a white solid.

Yield: 182 mg (43%)

LC-MS (Method 2): Rt = 3.22 min, m/z = 1136 $[M+H]^+$

Intermediate 37

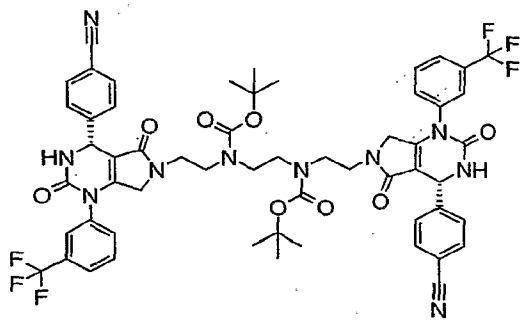


Intermediate 36 (177 mg, 0.156 mmol) was dissolved in a mixture of DCM (30 ml) and iodomethane (8 ml). After standing at RT for 3 days the volatiles were evaporated and the residue was taken up into acetonitrile (13 ml). Iodomethane (4 ml) and sodium hydrogen carbonate (39 mg, 0.468 mmol) were added and the mixture was heated at 80ºC under reflux. After 17 h the volatiles were evaporated and the residue was partitioned between DCM (50 ml) and water (50 ml). The organic phase was separated and dried (Na_2SO_4). Evaporation gave a beige foam.

Yield: 181 mg (91%)

LC-MS (Method 2): Rt = 3.20 min, m/z = 1150 $[M]^+$

Intermediate 38

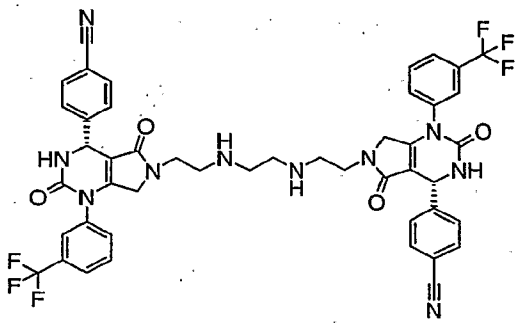


Intermediate 38 was prepared from Intermediate 16 and 0.5 equivalents of (2-aminoethyl){2-[(2-aminoethyl)*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino]ethyl}carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester by a similar method to that used in the synthesis of intermediate 36.

Yield: (61%)

LC-MS (Method 2): Rt = 3.58 min, m/z = 1009 $[M+H]^+$

Intermediate 39

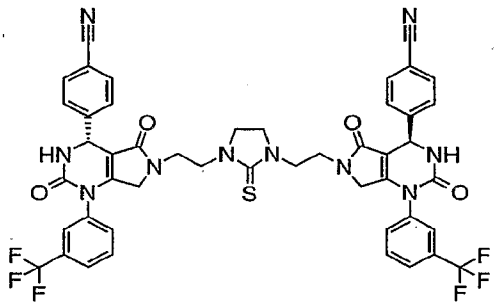


The *tert*-butyloxycarbonyl protecting groups in Intermediate 39 were removed using a procedure analogous to that described for the deprotection of Intermediate 31.

Yield: (89%)

LC-MS (Method 2): Rt = 2.17 min, m/z = 909 $[M+H]^+$

Intermediate 40

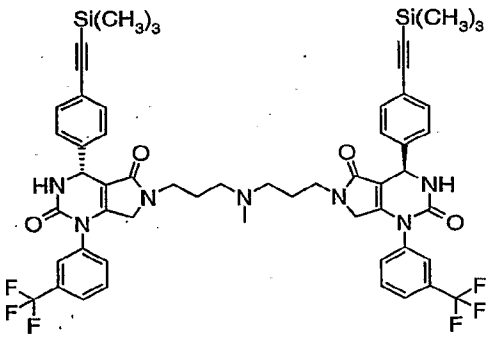


A solution of Intermediate 39 (219 mg, 0.241 mmol) and 1,1'-thiocarbonyldipyridone (28 mg, 0.121 mmol) in DCM (10 ml) was allowed to stand at RT for 24 h. A further portion of 1,1'-thiocarbonyldipyridone (20 mg, 0.086 mmol) was added and, after 4 h, the reaction mixture was treated with an amine resin. The mixture was stirred for 15 min, filtered and loaded into an Isolute™ SCX-2 cartridge (10 g) which had been conditioned with MeOH. The cartridge was flushed with MeOH and the eluent was evaporated. The white solid was chromatographed on an Isolute™ Si II cartridge (10 g) eluting with 0-10% MeOH in EtOAc. Evaporation gave a white solid.

Yield: 150 mg (66%)

LC-MS (Method 2): Rt = 3.00 min, m/z = 951 $[M+H]^+$

Intermediate 41

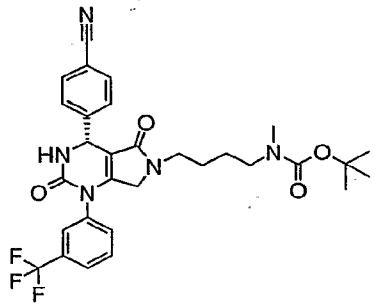


A solution of Example 23 (130 mg, 0.117 mmol) in triethylamine (0.5 ml) and DMF (0.5 ml) was degassed before (trimethylsilyl)acetylene (34 µl, 0.235 mmol), copper (I) iodide (1.7 mg, 3 mol%) and bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (II) chloride (8.4 mg, 5 mol%) were added then stirred and heated at 115ºC under argon for 2 h. The cooled mixture was poured into dilute sulphuric acid (25 ml) and extracted with EtOAc (2 x 25 ml). These extracts were washed with brine (10 ml) before the organic phase was isolated, dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification was achieved using an Isolute™ Si II cartridge eluting with a 0-10% MeOH in DCM gradient. The product was isolated as a cream solid.

Yield: 48 mg (39%)

LC-MS (Method 1): Rt 3.36 min, m/z 1050 $[M+H]^+$

Intermediate 42

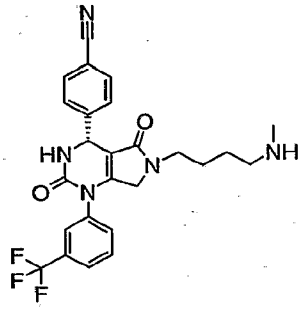


A solution of Intermediate 16 (200 mg, 0.394 mmol) and (3-aminobutyl)methylcarbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (370 mg, 1.83 mmol) in acetonitrile (10 ml) was heated at 40ºC for 2 h. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was dissolved in MeOH and loaded onto an Isolute™ SCX-2 cartridge (5 g) which had been conditioned with MeOH. The product was flushed off with MeOH.

Yield: 225 mg (98%)

LC-MS (Method 2): Rt = 3.63 min, m/z = 484 $[M+H\text{-Boc}]^+$

Intermediate 43

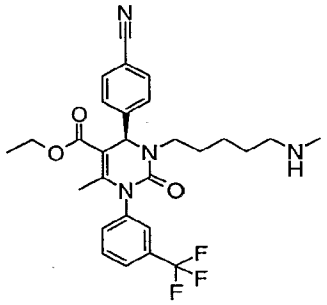


Intermediate 42 was deprotected in a similar manner to Intermediate 31.

Yield: (94%)

LC-MS (Method 2): Rt = 2.11 min, m/z = 484 $[M+H]^+$

Intermediate 44

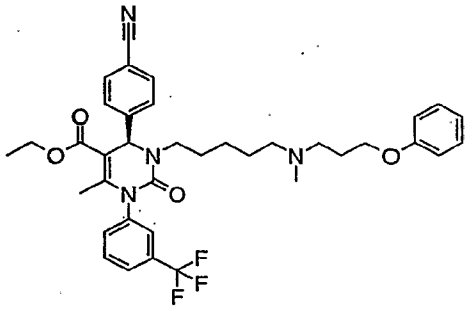


Intermediate 3 (219 mg, 0.379 mmol) was dissolved in acetonitrile (13 ml) and a 2M solution of methylamine in THF (2 ml) was added. The solution was heated at 50ºC for 3 h and then the solution was allowed to stand at RT for 3 days. The volatiles were evaporated and the residue was partitioned between DCM (100 ml) and water (80 ml). The organic layer was separated and dried (Na_2SO_4). Evaporation gave a white foam.

Yield: 170 mg (85%)

LC-MS (Method 2): Rt = 2.67 min, m/z = 529 $[M+H]^+$

Intermediate 45

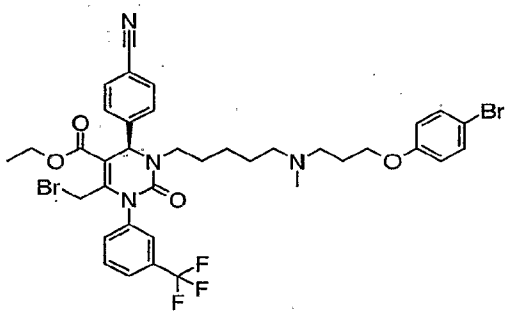


A solution of Intermediate 44 (165 mg, 0.313 mmol) and phenoxypropyl bromide (67 mg, 0.313 mmol) in acetonitrile (10 ml) was treated with sodium hydrogen carbonate (53 mg, 0.626 mmol) and the reaction mixture was heated at 80ºC for 4 days. The solution was decanted onto an Isolute™ SCX-2 cartridge (5 g) which had been conditioned with MeOH. The cartridge was flushed with MeOH and then the product was eluted with 2M NH_3 in MeOH. Evaporation gave a colourless gum.

Yield: 105 mg (51%)

LC-MS (Method 1): Rt = 2.98 min, m/z = 663 $[M+H]^+$

Intermediate 46

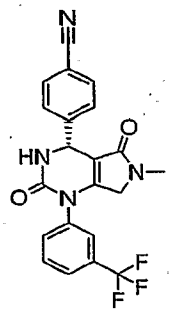


A solution of Intermediate 45 (100 mg, 0.151 mmol) in chloroform (6 ml) was treated with bromine (10 µl). After 1 h a further portion of bromine (20 µl) was added. The volatiles were evaporated to give the di-brominated product.

Yield: quantitative

LC-MS (Method 2): Rt = 3.12 min, m/z = 821 $[M+H]^+$

Example 1



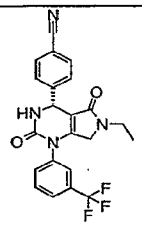
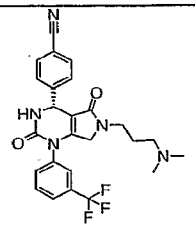
To a solution of Intermediate 16 (200 mg, 0.394 mmol) in acetonitrile (5 ml) were added a 2M solution of methylamine in THF (197 µl, 0.394 mmol) and sodium hydrogen carbonate (165 mg, 1.97 mmol). The solution was heated at 80ºC for 16 h and then the mixture was filtered. The product was purified by HPLC System 1 and the fractions containing pure material were combined and freeze dried. The product was obtained as a yellow solid.

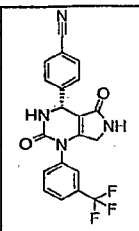
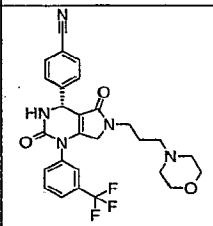
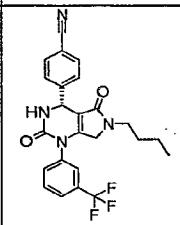
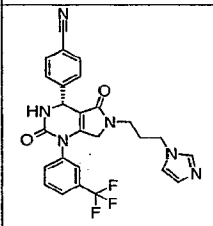
Yield: 62 mg (38%)

LCMS (Method 3): Rt = 8.67 min, m/z = 413 $[M+H]^+$

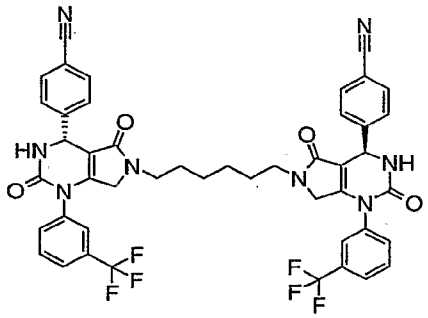
1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ = 2.73 (s, 3H), 3.78 (d, 1H), 3.83 (d, 1H), 5.44 (d, 1H), 7.67-7.82 (m, 5H), 7.85-7.90 (m, 2H), 7.91 (m, 1H), 8.19 (d, 1H) ppm.

The following examples were prepared in a similar manner from Intermediate 16 and an amine:

Example	Structure	Yield (%)	LC-MS (Method 1)	
			Rt (min)	Mass $[M+H]^+$
2		50	9.11	427.04
3		7	6.13	484.11

4		5	8.03	399.00
5		27	6.39	526.09
6		62	10.40	455.04
7		37	6.43	507.01

Example 8



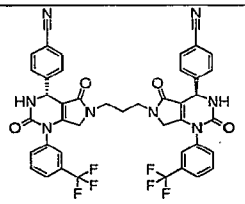
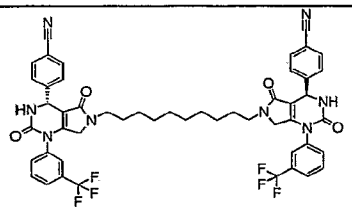
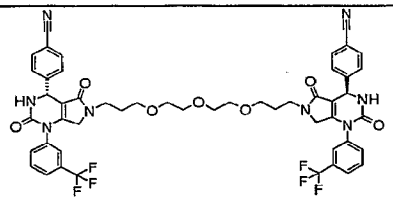
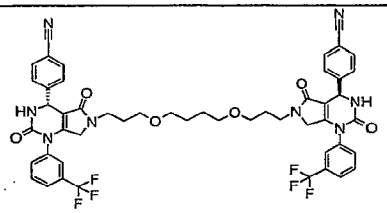
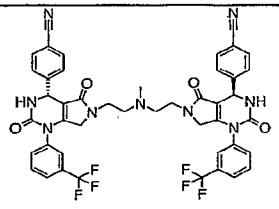
To a solution of hexamethylenediamine (0.197 mmol) in acetonitrile (5 ml) were added Intermediate 16 (200 mg, 0.394 mmol) and sodium hydrogen carbonate (165 mg, 1.97 mmol) and the reaction mixture was heated to 80°C for 16 h. The mixture was cooled to RT then the solution was filtered and the solvent evaporated. The crude product was purified by HPLC System 1. The product-containing fractions were combined and freeze dried. The product was obtained as a white solid.

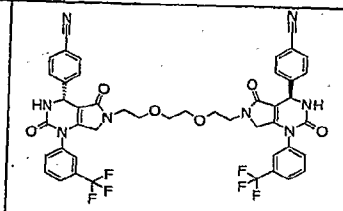
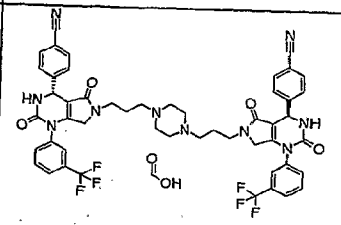
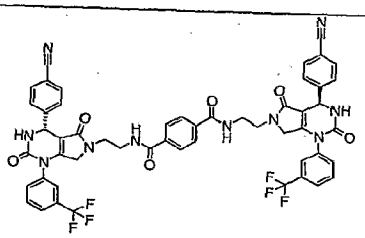
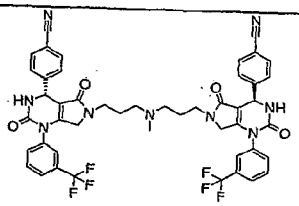
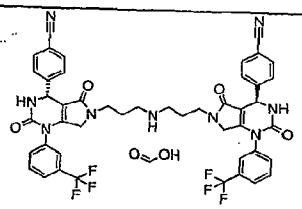
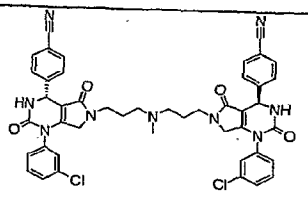
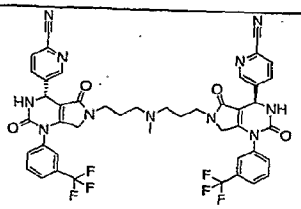
Yield: 50 mg (29%)

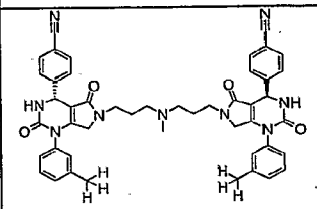
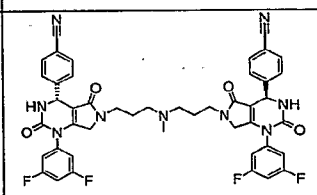
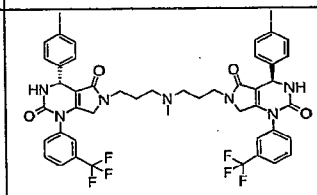
LCMS (Method 3): m/z = 879 $[M+H]^+$

1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ = 1.09 (br s, 4H); 1.29 (br s, 4H); 3.02-3.20 (m, 4H); 3.79 (s, 4H); 5.44 (d, 2H); 7.68-7.92 (m, 16H); 8.19 (d, 2H) ppm.

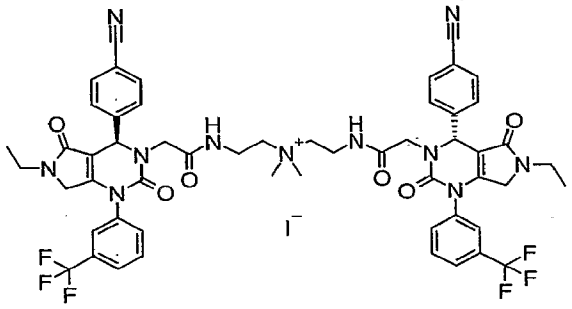
In analogy to the procedure for Example 8, the following compounds were prepared from the indicated intermediate and the appropriate diamine:

Example	Structure	Precursor Intermediate	Yield (%)	LC-MS Rt (min)	Mass $[M+H]^+$
9		16	4	10.3 (Method 3)	836.9
10		16	28	12.49 (Method 3)	935.06
11		16	34	10.56 (Method 3)	983.02
12		16	29	11.09 (Method 3)	966.96
13		16	15	7.86 (Method 3)	879.99

Example	Structure	Precursor Intermediate	Yield (%)	LC-MS Rt (min)	Mass $[M+H]^+$
14		16	28	10.26 (Method 3)	911.00
15		16	19	7.66 (Method 3)	963.06
16		16	13	9.57 (Method 3)	1012.95
17		16	6	8.02 (Method 3)	908.04
18		16	55	8.08 (Method 3)	894.48
19		17	61	7.56 (Method 3)	840.48
20		18	54	7.31 (Method 4)	910.47

Example	Structure	Precursor Intermediate	Yield (%)	LC-MS Rt (min)	Mass $[M+H]^+$
21		19	66	6.95 (Method 4)	800.46
22		20	59	7.36 (Method 3)	844.51
23		21	60	9.02 (Method 3)	1110.38

Example 24

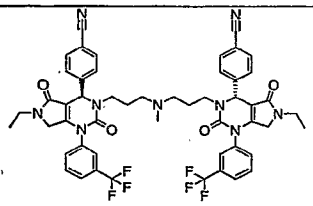
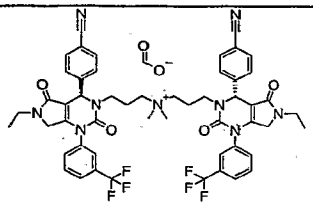
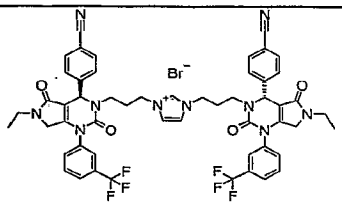
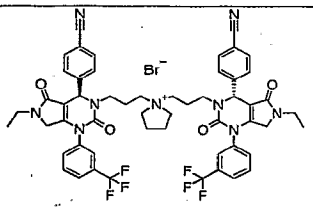
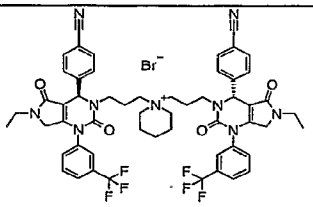


To a solution of Intermediate 28 in acetonitrile (5 ml) were added $NaHCO_3$ (92 mg, 1.10 mmol) and 2M ethylamine in THF (220 µl, 0.44 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 80°C for 3.5 h. A further amount of 2M ethylamine in THF (220 µl, 0.44 mmol) was added and mixture was heated at 80°C for 4 h. The mixture was filtered and the volatiles were evaporated. The crude product was purified using HPLC System 1 and the fractions were combined and freeze-dried to give the product, which was purified further using HPLC System 1. The pure fractions were combined and freeze-dried to give the product as a cream solid.

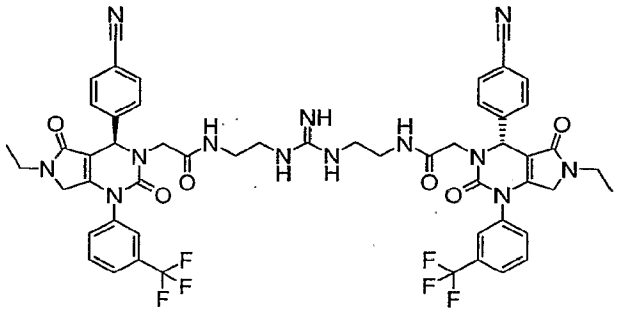
Yield: 16 mg (7%)

LC-MS (Method 3): Rt = 8.69 min, m/z = 1064.06 $[M^+]$

The following examples were prepared in a similar manner:

	Structure	Precursor Intermediate	Yield (%)	LC-MS Rt (min)	Mass $[M+H]^+$ or $[M]^+$
25		24	49	2.70 (Method 2)	964
26		25	7	9.33 (Method 3)	978.22
27		26	42	8.92 (Method 4)	1001.50
28		27	37	8.99 (Method 4)	1004.52
29		22	25	9.05 (Method 4)	1018.53

Example 30

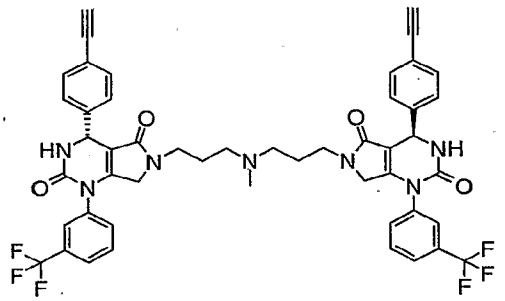


Intermediate 23 (195 mg, 0.146 mmol) was dissolved in acetonitrile (10 ml) and $NaHCO_3$ (61 mg, 0.73 mmol) and 2M ethylamine in THF (1.5 ml, 2.917 mmol) were added. The reaction mixture was heated at 80ºC for 4 h and then filtered and evaporated. The residue was dissolved in MeOH (12 ml) and a solution of K_2CO_3 (242 mg, 1.75 mmol) in water (5 ml) was added. The mixture was stirred at RT and after 30 min EtOAc (50 ml) and water (50 ml) were added. The organic solution was isolated, washed with brine (30 ml), dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated. The crude product was purified using HPLC System 1 and freeze-dried to give the product as a pale cream solid.

Yield: 49 mg (31%)

LC-MS (Method 3): Rt = 8.96 min, m/z = 1078.08 $[M+H]^+$

Example 31

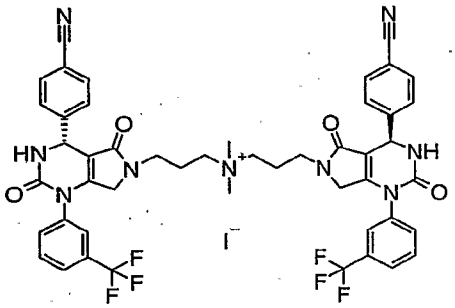


Tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride solution (1M in THF, 45 µl, 0.045 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of Intermediate 41 (45 mg, 0.043 mmol) in THF (2 ml) at RT. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* after 1.5 h, water (25 ml) added and extracted with EtOAc (2 x 25 ml). These extracts were washed with brine (10 ml) before the organic phase was isolated, dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification using an Isolute™ Si II cartridge, using a 0-10% MeOH in DCM gradient, gave a cream solid. Further purification using HPLC System 2, followed by isolation using an SCX-2 cartridge washed through with MeOH before product was recovered with 2M ammonia in MeOH, afforded the title compound as an off-white solid.

Yield: 17 mg (43%)

LC-MS (Method 3): Rt 8.53 min, m/z 906.28 $[M+H]^+$

Example 32



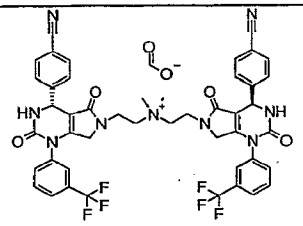
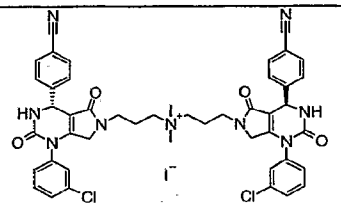
To a solution of Example 17 (50 mg, 0.055 mmol) in acetonitrile (2 ml) were added an excess of iodomethane (500 µL) and sodium hydrogen carbonate (14 mg, 0.16 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 18 h then evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by HPLC System 1. The product containing fractions were combined and freeze dried.

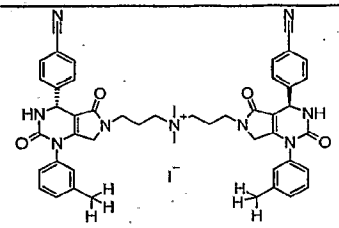
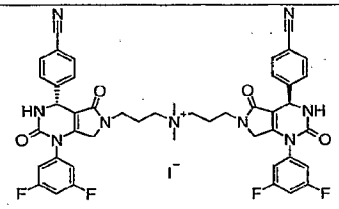
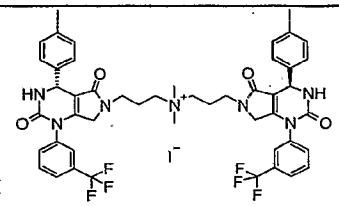
Yield: 31 mg (54%)

LCMS (Method 3): m/z = 922.08 $[M]^+$

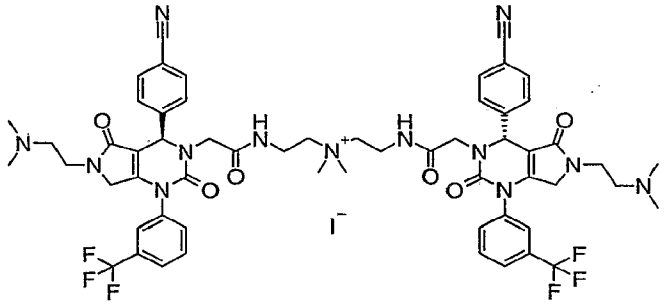
1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ = 1.71 (br m, 4H); 2.82 (s, 6H); 2.99-3.30 (m, 8H); 3.81 (s, 4H); 5.40 (d, 2H); 7.61-7.90 (m, 16H); 8.21 (d, 2H) ppm.

The following examples were prepared using a similar procedure:

	Structure	Precursor	Yield (%)	LC-MS Rt (min)	Mass $[M]^+$
33		Example 13	32	7.90	894.04
34		Example 19	57	7.44 (Method 3)	854.33

	Structure	Precursor	Yield (%)	LC-MS Rt (min)	Mass $[M]^+$
35		Example 21	45	7.26 (Method 3)	814.43
36		Example 22	69	7.30 (Method 3)	858.37
37		Example 23	40	8.94 (Method 3)	1124.18

Example 38

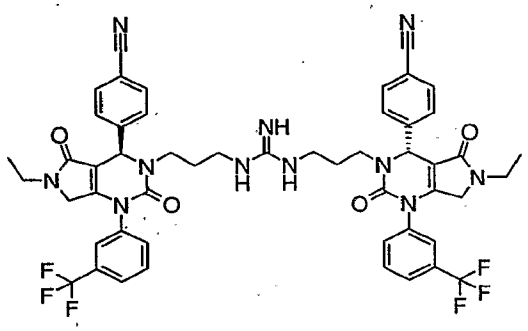


Intermediate 28 (347 mg, 0.256 mmol) and *N,N*-dimethylethylenediamine (135 mg, 1.536 mmol) were dissolved in acetonitrile (20 ml) and sodium hydrogen carbonate (193 mg, 2.30 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was heated at 80ºC for 5 h after which time it was filtered and evaporated. The crude product was purified using HPLC System 1 and the pure fractions were combined and freeze-dried to give the bis-formate salt as a pale cream solid.

Yield: 45 mg (14%)

LC-MS (Method 3): Rt = 5.81 min, m/z = 575.79 $[M]^{2+}/2$

Example 39

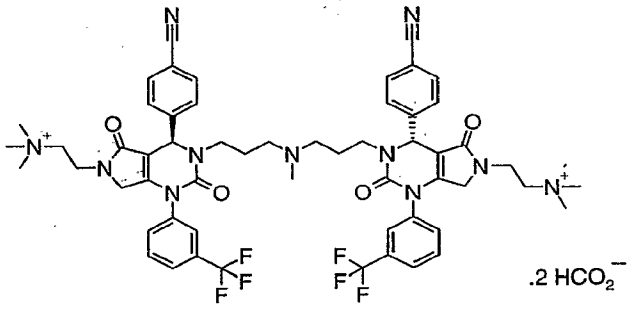


Intermediate 33 (155 mg, 0.154 mmol) was dissolved in IMS (20 ml) and iodomethane (4 ml) was added. The solution was allowed to stand at RT for 3 days. The volatiles were evaporated and the residue was re-dissolved in 2M ammonia in EtOH (7 ml). The reaction was heated at 50ºC for 48 h and concentrated, and the residue was purified using HPLC System 1 and freeze-dried to give the product as a white solid.

Yield: 35 mg (23%)

LC-MS (Method 3): Rt = 9.44 min, m/z = 992.04 $[M+H]^+$

Example 40

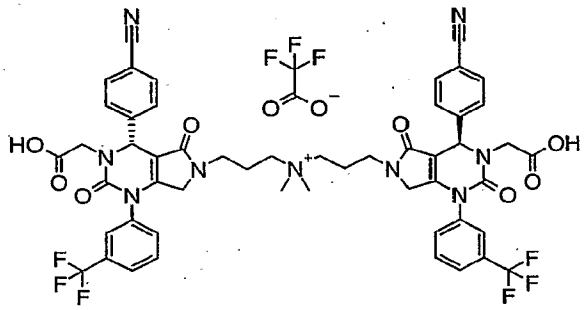


Example 40 was prepared from Intermediate 24 and (2-aminoethyl)trimethylammonium chloride hydrochloride by a similar method to that used in the synthesis of Example 38. The crude product was purified using HPLC System 1 and freeze-dried to give a white solid.

Yield: (20%)

LC-MS (Method 3): Rt = 6.17 min, m/z = 539.86 $[M]^{2+}/2$

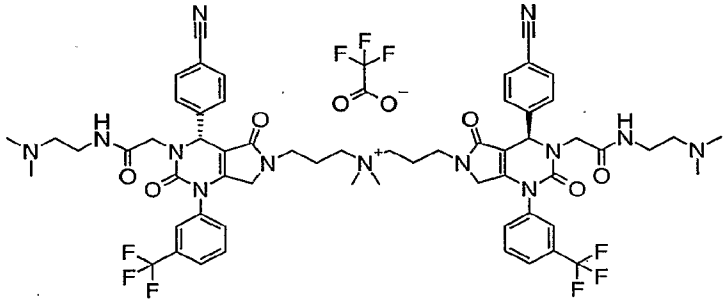
Example 41



Intermediate 37 (175 mg, 0.137 mmol) was treated with a mixture of TFA (5 ml) and DCM (15 ml). The solution was allowed to stand at RT for 3 h and the volatiles were then evaporated. The residue was dissolved in a small amount of DCM and diethyl ether was added. The cream solid that precipitated was filtered and dried. Yield: 150 mg (95%)

LC-MS (Method 3): Rt = 8.39 min, m/z = 1038.09 $[M]^+$

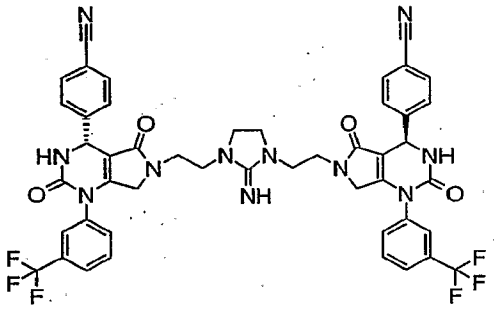
Example 42



Example 41 (130 mg, 0.133 mmol), *N,N*-dimethylethylenediamine (30 mg, 0.399 mmol) and DIPEA (146 µl, 1.13 mmol) were dissolved in DMF (7 ml) and HATU (94 mg, 0.249 mmol) was added. The solution was allowed to stand at RT for 30 min and the DMF was evaporated. The residue was treated with sat. aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (100 ml) and extracted with DCM (3 × 80 ml). Evaporation of the organic extracts gave a pale yellow gum which was purified using HPLC System 1. The pure fractions were freeze-dried to give the bis-formate salt as a white solid. Yield: 96 mg (61%)

LC-MS (Method 3): Rt = 5.99 min, m/z = 589.75 $[M]^{2+}/2$

Example 43

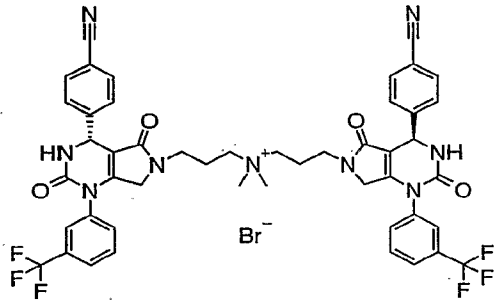


Example 43 was prepared from Intermediate 40 using a procedure similar to that used in the synthesis of Example 39. The product was purified using HPLC System 1 and obtained as the formate salt.

Yield: (20%)

LC-MS (Method 3): Rt = 8.03 min, m/z = 934.47 $[M+H]^+$

Example 44



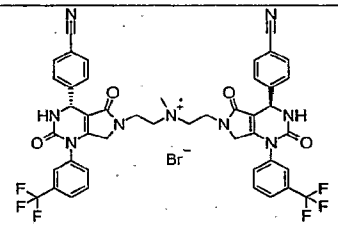
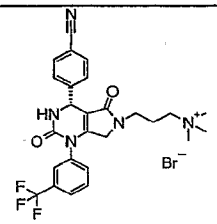
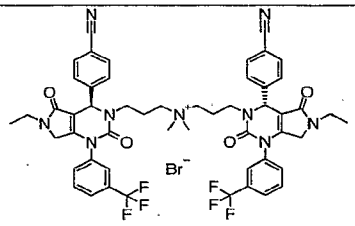
Example 17 (6.28 g, 6.92 mmol) was dissolved in acetonitrile (100 ml) and a 30% solution of bromomethane in acetonitrile (60 ml) was added. The solution was heated at 80ºC in a sealed metal tube. After 24 h the solvent was reduced to approximately half volume and then diluted with water. The solution was freeze-dried to give a cream solid.

Yield: quantitative

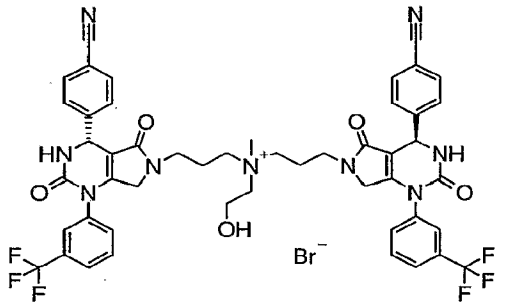
LC-MS (Method 3): Rt = 7.92 min, m/z = 922.37 $[M]^+$

1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ = 1.71 (br m, 4H); 2.82 (s, 6H); 2.99-3.30 (m, 8H); 3.81 (s, 4H); 5.40 (d, 2H); 7.61-7.90 (m, 16H); 8.21 (d, 2H) ppm.

The following examples were prepared in a similar manner:

	Structure	Precursor	Yield (%)	LC-MS Rt (min)	Mass $[M]^+$
45		Example 13	100	7.71 (Method 4)	894.19
46		Example 3	100	5.87 (Method 4)	498.28
47		Example 25	32	9.30 (Method 3)	978.42

Example 48

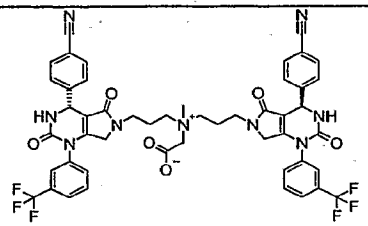
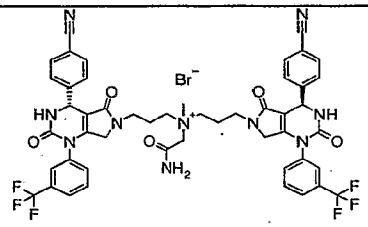


Example 17 (150 mg, 0.165 mmol) and 2-bromoethanol (420 mg, 1.65 mmol) were dissolved in acetonitrile (2 ml) and the solution was heated at 80ºC for 120 h. The volatiles were evaporated and the product was purified using HPLC System 3. The pure fractions were combined and freeze-dried to give a cream solid.

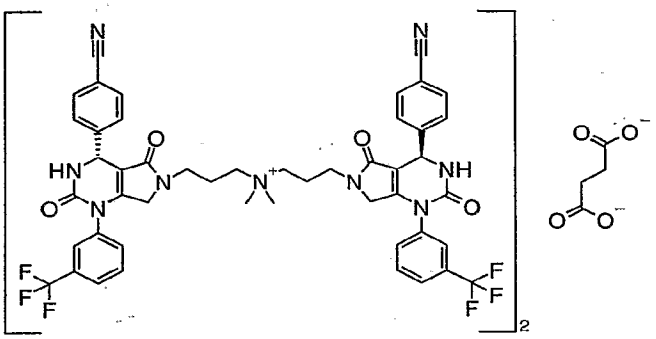
Yield: 42 mg (25%)

LC-MS (Method 4): Rt = 7.67 min, m/z = 952.34 $[M]^+$

The following examples were prepared using a similar procedure from Intermediate 17 and an alkyl halide:

	Structure	Yield (%)	LC-MS Rt (min) (Method 4)	Mass $[M+H]^+$ or $[M]^+$
49		13	8.52	966.18
50		20	7.62	965.33

Example 51



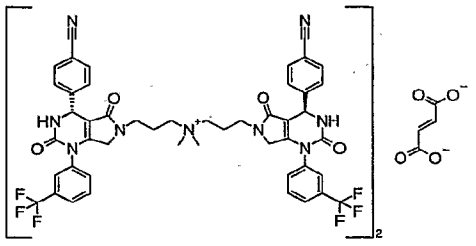
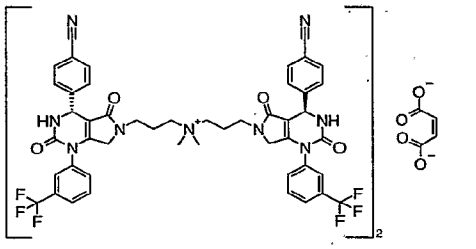
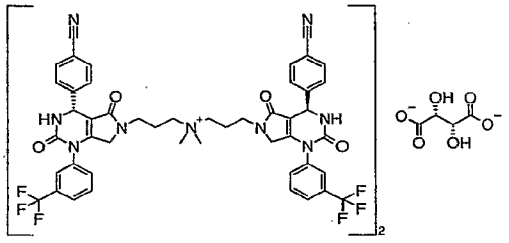
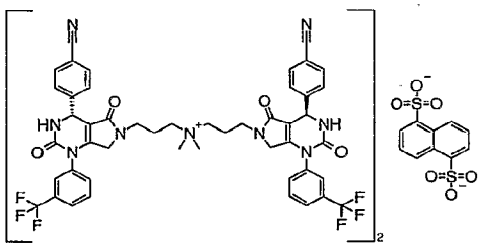
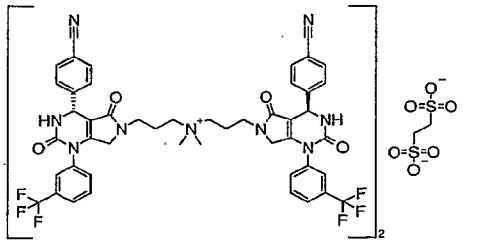
A solution of succinic acid (5.9 mg, 0.0499 mmol) in water (2 ml) was added to a tube containing silver (I) oxide (11.6 mg, 0.0499 mmol). The mixture was stirred in the dark for 17 h before a solution of Example 44 (100 mg, 0.0997 mmol) in THF (2 ml) and acetonitrile (0.5 ml) was added. Stirring was continued for 3 days and then the mixture was filtered. The filtrate was evaporated and the residue was purified by HPLC System 3. The pure fractions were combined and freeze-dried to give a pale yellow solid.

Yield: 29 mg (30%)

LC-MS (Method 4): Rt = 7.70 min, m/z = 922.33 $[M]^+$

1H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD): δ = 1.84 (br m, 8H); 2.45 (4H, s); 2.92 (s, 12H); 3.14 (m, 8H); 3.30 (m, 8H); 3.91 (m, partly exchanged with solvent); 5.51 (s, 4H); 7.64-7.82 (m, 32H) ppm.

The following compounds were prepared in a similar manner:

	Structure	Yield (%)	LC-MS Rt (min)	Mass $[M+H]^+$
52		45	7.76 (Method 4)	922.33
53		30	7.74 (Method 4)	922.33
54		60	7.94 (Method 3)	922.45
55		40	8.01 (Method 3)	922.45
56		52	8.08 (Method 3)	922.45

NMR data:

5

Example 52

1H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD): δ = 1.84 (br m, 8H); 2.92 (s, 12H); 3.14 (m, 8H); 3.30 (m, 8H); 3.91 (m, partly exchanged with solvent); 5.51 (s, 4H); 6.60 (2H, s); 7.64-7.82 (m, 32H) ppm.

Example 53

1H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD): δ = 1.84 (br m, 8H); 2.92 (s, 12H); 3.14 (m, 8H); 3.30 (m, 8H); 3.91 (m, partly exchanged with solvent); 5.51 (s, 4H); 6.18 (2H, s); 7.64-7.82 (m, 32H) ppm.

Example 54

1H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD): δ = 1.84 (br m, 8H); 2.92 (s, 12H); 3.14 (m, 8H); 3.30 (m, 8H); 3.91 (m, partly exchanged with solvent); 4.22 (2H, s); 5.51 (s, 4H); 7.64-7.82 (m, 32H) ppm.

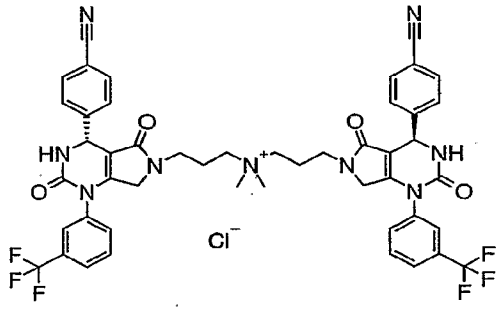
Example 55

1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ = 1.71 (br m, 8H); 2.82 (s, 12H); 2.99-3.30 (m, 16H); 3.81 (s, 8H); 5.40 (d, 4H); 7.34 (dd, 2H); 7.61-7.90 (m, 16H); 8.12 (m, 4H); 8.81 (d, 2H) ppm.

Example 56

1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ = 1.71 (br m, 8H); 2.56 (s, 4H); 2.82 (s, 12H); 2.99-3.30 (m, 16H); 3.81 (s, 8H); 5.40 (d, 4H); 7.61-7.90 (m, 32H); 8.21 (d, 4H) ppm.

Example 57

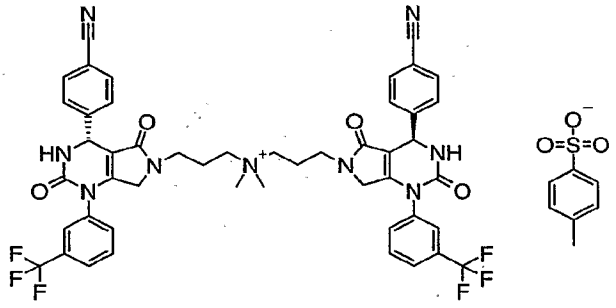


Example 44 (100 mg, 0.0997 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (50 ml) and loaded onto an Isolute™ SCX-2 cartridge which had been conditioned with MeOH. The cartridge was flushed with MeOH and then the product was eluted with 1.25M HCl in MeOH (60 ml). The solvent was evaporated and the product was purified using HPLC System 3. The pure fractions were combined and freeze-dried to give a white solid.

Yield: 35 mg (37%)

LC-MS (Method 4): Rt = 7.72 min, m/z = 922.22 $[M]^+$

Example 58



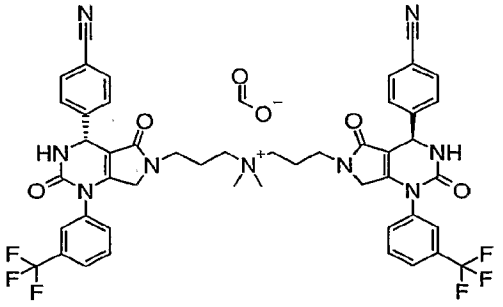
Example 57 (956 mg, 0.998 mmol) was dissolved in acetonitrile (20 ml) and sodium tosylate (290 mg, 1.50 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was heated at 80ºC under argon for 17 h. After cooling, the solid was filtered off and the filtrate was evaporated. The product was purified on an Isolute™ Al-N cartridge (10 g) eluting with 0-6% MeOH in DCM, and obtained as a cream solid.

Yield: 5.03 (46%)

LC-MS ((Method 3): Rt = 7.97 min, m/z = 922.38 $[M]^+$

1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ = 1.71 (br m, 4H); 2.24 (s, 3H); 2.82 (s, 6H); 2.99-3.30 (m, 8H); 3.81 (s, 4H); 5.40 (d, 2H); 7.10 (d, 2H); 7.43 (d, 2H); 7.61-7.90 (m, 16H); 8.21 (d, 2H) ppm.

Example 59

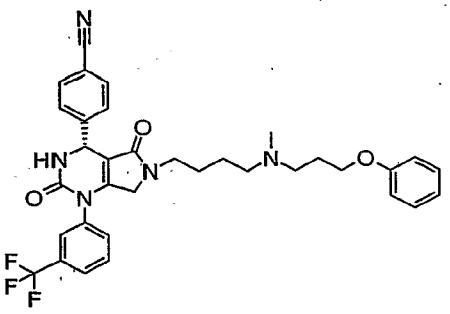


Example 32 was passed through HPLC System 5. The pure fractions were combined and freeze-dried to give an off-white solid.

LC-MS (Method 3): Rt = 7.86 min, m/z = 922.15 $[M]^+$

1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ = 1.71 (br m, 4H); 2.82 (s, 6H); 2.99-3.30 (m, 8H); 3.81 (s, 4H); 5.40 (d, 2H); 7.61-7.90 (m, 16H); 8.21 (d, 2H); 8.27 (s, 1H) ppm.

Example 60

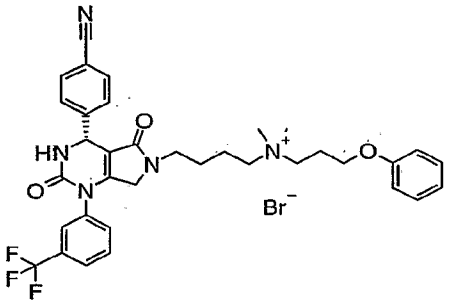


Example 60 was prepared from Intermediate 43 using a method similar to that used in the synthesis of Intermediate 45.

Yield: (36%)

LC-MS (Method 4): Rt = 7.49 min, m/z = 618.34 $[M+H]^+$

Example 61

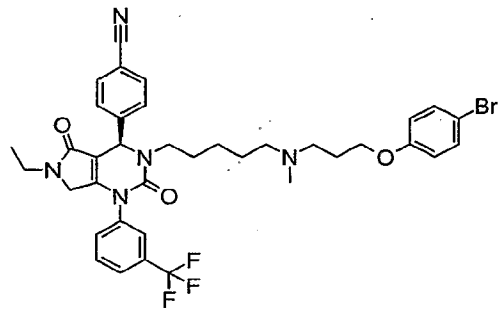


Example 61 prepared from Example 60 using a procedure similar to that used in the synthesis of Example 44.

Yield: quantitative

LC-MS (Method 3): Rt = 7.87 min, m/z = 632.29 $[M]^+$

Example 62



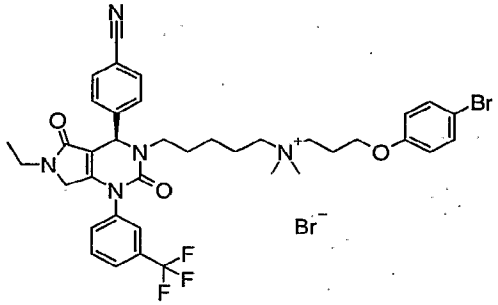
A solution of Intermediate 46 (124 mg, 0.151 mmol) in acetonitrile (6 ml) was

treated with a 2M solution of ethylamine in THF (755 µl, 1.51 mmol). The solution was allowed to stand at RT for 17 h. Evaporation of the solvent gave a residue which was purified using HPLC System 2.

Yield: 24 mg (48%)

LC-MS (Method 4): Rt = 8.74 min, m/z = 738.35/740.30 $[M+H]^+$

Example 63

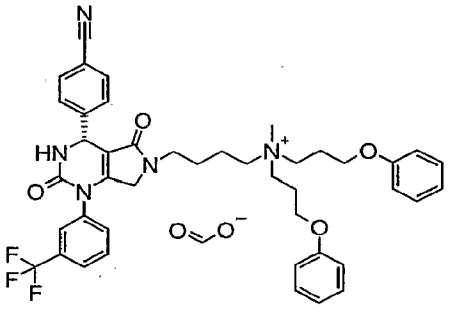


Example 63 was prepared from Example 62 using a method analogous to that used in the preparation of Example 44.

Yield: quantitative

LC-MS (Method 3): Rt = 9.11 min, m/z = 752.31/754.31 $[M]^+$

Example 64

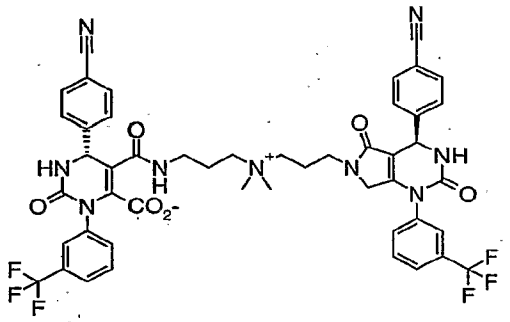


Example 64 was obtained during the synthesis of Example 60. Exchange of the counterion occurred during HPLC (System 2).

Yield: (9%)

LC-MS (Method 4): Rt = 8.72 min, m/z = 752.46 $[M]^+$

Example 65

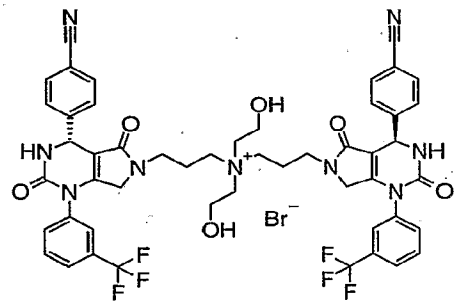


A solution of Example 44 (50 mg, 0.0499 mmol) in water (1 ml) and THF (1 ml) was treated with silver (I) oxide (5.76 mg, 0.0248 mmol). After 18 h, the mixture was filtered and the filtrate was treated with succinic acid (2.94 mg, 0.0248 mmol). After 1 h the mixture was purified using HPLC System 4. The product was obtained a white solid.

Yield: 10 mg (20%)

LC-MS (Method 4): Rt = 3.19 min, m/z = 954.19 $[M+H]^+$

Example 66



Example 18 (30 mg, 0.0335 mmol) and 2-bromoethanol (92 mg, 0.774 mmol) were dissolved in acetonitrile (5 ml) in the presence of sodium carbonate (62 mg, 0.774 mmol) and the reaction mixture was heated at 80ºC for 48 h under stirring. The suspension was filtered and concentrated and the residue purified using HPLC System 3. The fractions containing the product were combined and freeze dried to afford a white fluffy powder.

Yield: 14 mg (39%)

LC-MS (Method 3): Rt = 7.84 min, m/z = 982.42 $[M^+]$

Biologicla Assays

Compounds of the invention were tested for their HNE inhibitory activity.

Fluorescent peptide substrate

Assays were performed in 96-well plates at a total assay volume of 100µl. The final concentration of the enzyme (human leukocyte elastase, Sigma E8140) was 0.00036 units/well. A peptide substrate (MeO-Suc-Ala-Ala-Pro-ValAMC, Calbiochem #324745) was used, at the final concentration of 100µM. The final concentration of DMSO was 1% in the assay buffer (0.05M Tris.HCl, pH 7.5, 0.1M NaCl; 0.1M CaCl2; 0.0005% brij-35).

The enzymatic reaction was started by adding the enzyme. The enzymatic reaction was performed at RT and after 30mins stopped by adding 50µl soybean trypsin inhibitor (Sigma T-9003) at a final concentration of 50µg/well. Fluorescence was read on the FLEXstation (Molecular Devices) using 380 nm excitation and 460 nm emission filters. The potency of the compounds was determined from a concentration series of 10 concentrations in range from 1000 nM to 0.051nM. The results are means of two independent experiments, each performed in duplicate.

Using Fluorescently labelled elastin

Assays were performed in 96-well plate at a total assay volume of 100µl. The final concentration of the enzyme (human leukocyte elastase, Sigma E8140) was 0.002 units/well. Fluorescently labelled, solubilised elastin from bovine neck ligament (Molecular Probes, E-12056) was used at the final concentration of 15µg/ml. The final concentration of DMSO was 2.5% in the assay buffer (0.1M Tris-HCL,pH8.0, containing 0.2mM sodium azide).

The enzymatic reaction was started by adding the enzyme. The enzymatic reaction was performed at RT and read after 120 minutes. Fluorescence was read on the FLEXstation (Molecular Devices) using 485 nm excitation and 530 nm emission filters. The potency of the compounds was determined from a concentration series of 10 concentrations in range from 25000nM to 1nM. The results are means of two independent experiments, each performed in duplicate.

All compounds of the Examples except Example 23 had activities in in the range 1-50nM. Example 23 had an activity in the range 50-500nm.

HNE induced lung haemorrhage in the rat

Instillation of human neutrophil elastase (HNE) into rat lung causes acute lung damage. The extent of this injury can be assessed by measuring lung haemorrhage.

Male Sprague Dawley rats (175-220g) were obtained from Harlan UK Ltd., full barrier-bred and certified free from specified micro-organisms on receipt. Animals were weighed and randomly assigned to treatment groups (7-12 animals per group).

The vehicle used was 1% DMSO/Saline. Inhibitors were dissolved in 1% DMSO before the addition of 0.9% saline.

Animals in each study used to determine the efficacy of the elastase inhibitors delivered locally to the lung by a variety of routes. Rats were anaesthetised with the inhaled anaesthetic Isoflurane (4%) when the dose was given from 30 minutes to 6h prior to human neutrophil elastase (HNE) administration or terminally anaesthetised with hypnorm:hypnovel:water (1.5:1:2 at 2.7ml/kg) when the predose was given at less than 30 minutes prior to HNE administration and dosed either intratracheally (i.t.) by transoral administration using a Penn Century microsprayer or intranasally (i.n.) by dropping the fluid on to the nares. Animals either received vehicle or compound at a dose volume of 0.5ml/kg.

Animals that had been allowed to recover after dosing were terminally anaesthetised with hypnorm:hypnovel:water (1.5:1:2 at 2.7ml/kg). Once sufficiently anaesthetised, HNE (600units/ml) or sterile saline was administered by transoral tracheal instillation at a volume of 100µl using a Penn Century microsprayer. Animals were kept warm in a temperature controlled box and given top up doses of anaesthetic as required to ensure continuous anaesthesia until termination.

Animals were sacrificed (0.5ml to 1ml sodium pentobarbitone) one hour post HNE challenge. The trachea was exposed and a small incision made between two tracheal rings allowing a cannula (10gauge, O.D. 2-10mm, Portex Ltd.) to be inserted approximately 2cm into the trachea towards the lung. This was secured into place with a cotton ligature. The lungs were then lavaged (BAL) three times with fresh 4ml aliquots of heparinised (10units/ml) phosphate buffered saline (PBS). The resultant BALF was kept on ice until it was centrifuged.

The BALF was centrifuged at 1000 r.p.m. for 10 minutes in a centrifuge cooled to between 4 and 10°C. The supernatant was discarded and the cell pellet resuspended in 1ml 0.1% CETAB/PBS to lyse the cells. Cell lysates were frozen until spectrophotometric analysis for blood content could be made. Standards were prepared by making solutions of whole rat blood in 0.1% CETAB/PBS.

Once defrosted 100µl of each lysed cell suspension was placed into a separate well of a 96 well flat bottomed plate. All samples were tested in duplicate

and 100µl 0.1% CETAB/PBS was included on the plate as a blank. The OD of the contents of each well was measured at 415nm using a spectramax 250 (Molecular devices).

A standard curve was constructed by measuring the OD (at 415nm) of different concentrations of blood in 0.1% CETAB/PBS (30, 10, 7, 3, 1, 0.3, 0.1µl/ml).

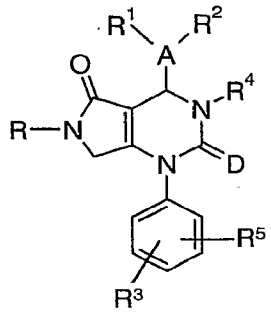
The amount of blood in each experimental sample was calculated by comparison to the standard curve. Data were then analysed as below:

1) The mean OD for duplicates was calculated
2) The value for the blank was subtracted from the value for all other samples
3) Data were assessed to evaluate the normality of distribution.

The compounds of Examples 17, 18, 26, 27, 30, 32, 40, 41, 42, 43, 49, 59, 61, and 64 were tested in the above assay and were shown to be effective in reducing the quantity of blood haemorrhaged relative to control. For example, the compound of Example 32 showed a statistically significant reduction in haemorrhage of 67% relative to control when administered at 30mg/kg it., 1 hour prior to HNE.

CLAIMS

1. A compound of formula (I):



(I)

wherein

A is aryl or heteroaryl;

D is oxygen or sulphur;

$\mathbf{R^1}$, $\mathbf{R^2}$ and $\mathbf{R^3}$ are independently each hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyl, C_2-C_6-alkynyl, hydroxy or C_1-C_6-alkoxy or C_2-C_6-alkenyloxy, wherein C_1-C_6-alkyl and C_1-C_6-alkoxy can be further substituted with one to three identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy and C_1-C_4-alkoxy;

R and $\mathbf{R^4}$ each independently represent a radical of formula $-[X]_m-[Alk^1]_p-[Q]_n-[Alk^2]_q-[X^1]_k-Z$ wherein

k, m, n, p and **q** are independently 0 or 1;

$\mathbf{Alk^1}$ and $\mathbf{Alk^2}$ each independently represent an optionally substituted C_1-C_6 alkylene, or C_2-C_6 alkenylene radical which may optionally contain an ether (-O-), thioether (-S-) or amino ($-NR^A-$) link wherein R^A is hydrogen or C_1-C_3 alkyl;

Q represents (i) -O-, -S-, -S(=O)-, $-S(=O)_2-$, $-S^+(R^A)-$, $-N(R^A)-$, $-N^+(R^A)(R^B)-$, -C(=O)-,

$-C(=O)O-$, $-OC(=O)-$, $-C(=O)NR^A-$, $-NR^AC(=O)-$, $-S(O_2)NR^A-$, $-NR^AS(O_2)-$, $-NR^AC(=O)NR^B-$, $-NR^AC(=NR^A)NR^B-$, $-C(=NR^D)NR^E-$, $-NR^EC(=NR^D)-$, wherein R^A, R^B, R^D and R^E are independently hydrogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, or C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, or R^A and R^B, or R^D and R^E taken together with the nitrogen to which they are attached form a monocyclic heterocyclic ring of 5 to 7 ring atoms which my contain a further heteroatom selected from N, O and S, or (ii) an optionally substituted divalent mono- or bicyclic carbocyclic or heterocyclic radical having 3-6 ring members;

X represents $-(C=O)-$, $-S(O_2)-$, $-C(=O)O-$, $-(C=O)NR^A-$, or $-S(O_2)NR^A-$, wherein

R^A is hydrogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, or C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl;

X^1 represents -O-, -S-, or -NH; and

Z is hydrogen or an optionally substituted mono- or bicyclic carbocyclic or heterocyclic radical having 3-6 ring members.

2. A compound as claimed in claim 1 wherein R^1, R^2 and R^3 are independently each hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano, C_1-C_3-alkyl, C_2-C_3-alkenyl, C_2-C_3-alkynyl, hydroxy or C_1-C_3-alkoxy or C_2-C_3-alkenyloxy.

3. A compound as claimed in claim 1 wherein R^1, R^2 and R^3 are independently each hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, bromo, cyano, methyl, methoxy and -C≡CH.

4. A compound as claimed in any of the preceding claims wherein A is phenyl, pyridyl, or pyrimidinyl.

5. A compound as claimed in any of the preceding claims wherein one of R^1 and R^2 is methyl, -C≡CH or cyano.

6. A compound as claimed in claim 1 wherein -AR^1R^2 is 4-cyanophenyl or 4-ethynylphenyl.

7. A compound as claimed in any of the preceding claims wherein D is O.

8. A compound as claimed in any of the preceding claims wherein R^5 is hydrogen and R^3 is 3-trifluoromethyl, 3-chloro or 3-bromo.

9. A compound as claimed in any of the preceding claims wherein R^4 and/or R is radical of formula -$[X]_m$-$[Alk^1]_p$-$[Q]_n$-$[Alk^2]_q$-$[X^1]_k$-Z wherein m is 0, k, p, n and q are each 1, Q is -$N(R^A)$ or -$N^+(R^A)(R^B)$-, and R^A, R^B Alk^1, Alk^2, X^1 and Z are as defined in claim 1.

10. A compound as claimed in claim 9 wherein X^1 is -O-.

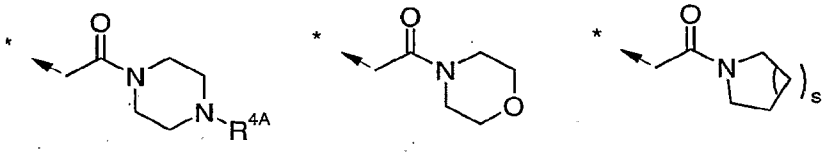
11. A compound as claimed in claim 9 or claim 10 wherein Z is optionally substituted phenyl or monocyclic heteroaryl, the latter having 5 or 6 ring atoms.

12. A compound as claimed in any of claims 9 to 11 wherein one of R and R^4 is hydrogen.

13. A compound as claimed in any of claims 1 to 8 wherein R or R^4 is selected from C_1-C_6-alkyl, formyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di-C_1-C_4-alkylaminocarbonyl, C_3-C_8-cycloalkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxycarbonyl, N-(C_1-C_4-alkylsulfonyl)-aminocarbonyl, N-(C_1-C_4-alkylsulfonyl)-N-(C_1-C_4-alkyl)-aminocarbonyl, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, heteroarylcarbonyl or heterocycloalkylcarbonyl; wherein C_1-C_6-alkyl, mono- and di-C_1-C_4-alkylaminocarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxycarbonyl, heteroaryl and heterocycloalkyl can be substituted with one to three

identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of aryl, heteroaryl, hydroxyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy, hydroxycarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono and di-C_1-C_4-alkylaminocarbonyl, amino, mono- and di-C_1-C_4-alkylamino, C_1-C_4-alkylcarbonylamino, cyano, N-(mono- and di-C_1-C_4-alkylamino-C_1-C_4-alkyl)-aminocarbonyl, N-(C_1-C_4-alkoxy-C_1-C_4-alkyl)-aminocarbonyl and halogen.

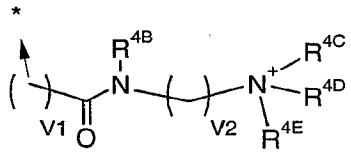
14. A compound as claimed in any of claims 1 to 8 wherein R and/or R^4 represents a group of Formula (VIIIA), (VIIIB) or (VIIIC):



(VIIIA) (VIIIB) (VIIIC)

wherein R^{4A} is hydrogen or C_1-C_6-alkyl, and s is 1 or 2;

15. A compound as claimed in any of claims 1 to 8 wherein R and/or R^4 represents a group of Formula (IX)



(IX)

wherein

R^{4B} is hydrogen or C_1-C_6-alkyl;

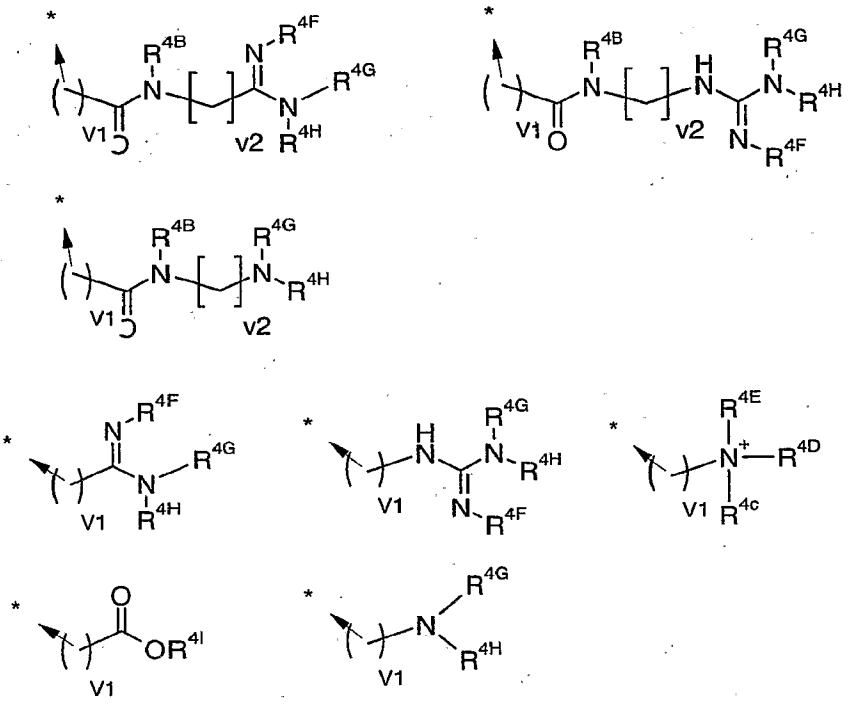
R^{4C}, R^{4D}, R^{4E} are each C_1-C_6-alkyl, and the nitrogen to which they are attached is quaternary and carries a positive charge; and additionally any two of R^{4C}, R^{4D}, R^{4E} may be joined to form a ring, optionally containing a second heteroatom selected from oxygen or nitrogen;

or

one of R^{4C}, R^{4D}, R^{4E} is a lone pair and the other groups are as defined above, and the nitrogen to which they are attached is tertiary; and

v1 and v2 are each independently 0-5.

16. A compound as claimed in any of claims 1 to 8 wherein R and/or R^4 represents a group selected from the following:



wherein

R^{4B} is hydrogen or C_1-C_6-alkyl;

R^{4C}, R^{4D}, R^{4E} are each C_1-C_6-alkyl, and the nitrogen to which they are attached is quaternary and carries a positive charge; and additionally any two of R^{4C}, R^{4D}, R^{4E} may be joined to form a ring, optionally containing a second heteroatom selected from oxygen or nitrogen;

or

one of R^{4C}, R^{4D}, R^{4E} is a lone pair and the other groups are as defined above, and the nitrogen to which they are attached is tertiary;

R^{4F} and R^{4I} are independently hydrogen or C_1-C_6-alkyl;

R^{4G} and R^{4H} are independently hydrogen or C_1-C_6-alkyl, or R^{4G} and R^{4H} taken together with the nitrogen to which they are attached form a monocyclic heterocyclic ring of 5 to 7 ring atoms which my contain a further heteroatom selected from N, O and S; and

v1 and v2 are each independently 0-5.

17. A compound as claimed in any of claims 13 to 16 wherein R or R^4, but not both, is hydrogen.

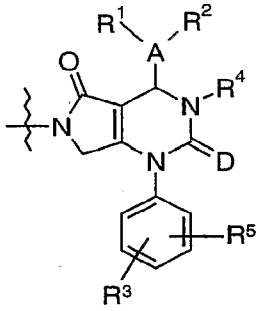
18. A compound as claimed in any of claims 13 to 16 wherein R or R^4, but not both, is selected from C_1-C_6-alkyl, formyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di-C_1-C_4-alkylaminocarbonyl, C_3-C_8-cycloalkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_6-

alkoxycarbonyl, N-(C_1-C_4-alkylsulfonyl)-aminocarbonyl, N-(C_1-C_4-alkylsulfonyl)-N-(C_1-C_4-alkyl)-aminocarbonyl, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, heteroarylcarbonyl or heterocycloalkylcarbonyl; wherein C_1-C_6-alkyl, mono- and di-C_1-C_4-alkylaminocarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxycarbonyl, heteroaryl and heterocycloalkyl can be substituted with one to three identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of aryl, heteroaryl, hydroxyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy, hydroxycarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono and di-C_1-C_4-alkylaminocarbonyl, amino, mono- and di-C_1-C_4-alkylamino, C_1-C_4-alkylcarbonylamino, cyano, N-(mono- and di-C_1-C_4-alkylamino-C_1-C_4-alkyl)-aminocarbonyl, N-(C_1-C_4-alkoxy-C_1-C_4-alkyl)-aminocarbonyl and halogen.

19 A multimeric compound comprising two, three or four molecules of a compound as claimed in any of claims 1 to 16, covalently linked through a linker framework.

20. A multimeric compound as claimed in claim 19 wherein two, three or four molecules of a compound as claimed in claim any of claims 1 to 16 are linked to the linker framework via their respective nitrogen atoms shown in formula (I) as linked to R.

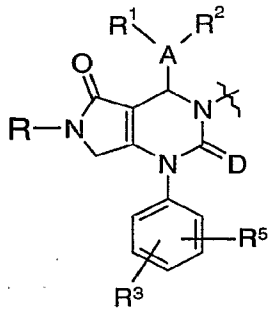
21. A multimeric compound having the formula M-L-M^1 wherein L is a divalent linker radical and M and M^1 are each independently a radical of formula (IA) wherein D, A and R^1-R^5 are as defined in any of claims 1 to 18:



(IA)

22. A multimeric compound as claimed in claim 19 wherein two, three or four molecules as claimed in claim 7 are linked to the linker framework via their respective nitrogen atoms shown in formula (I) as linked to R^4.

23. A multimeric compound having the formula M-L-M^1 wherein L is a divalent linker radical and M and M^1 are each independently a radical of formula (IB) wherein D, A and R, R^1, R^2, R^3 and R^5 are as defined in any of claims 1 to 18:

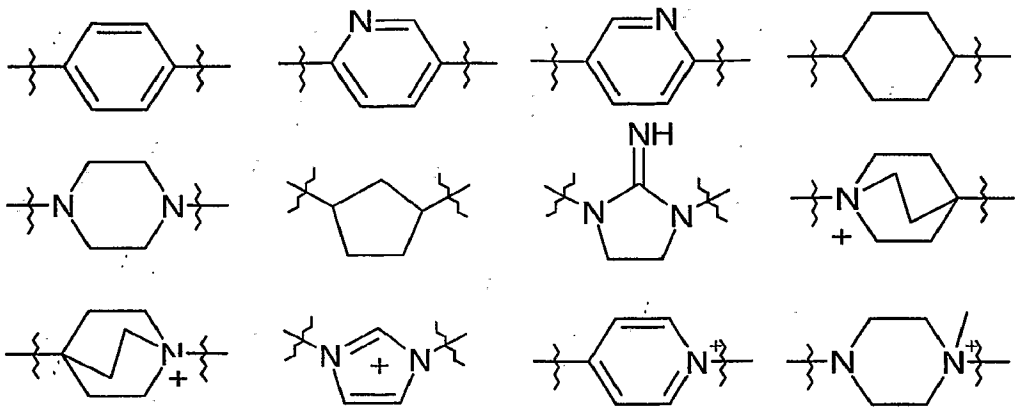


(IB)

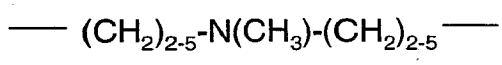
24. A compound as claimed in 21 or claim 23 wherein M and M^1 are the same.

25. A compound as claimed in claims 21, claim 23 or claim 24 wherein the linker framework or linker radical L is a divalent straight chain, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 2 to 12 carbon atoms in the said chain, and wherein one or more carbons may be replaced by a divalent monocyclic or bicyclic carbocyclic or heterocyclic radical having from 3 to 7 ring atoms in the or each ring, or by -O-, -S-, -S(=O)-, $-S(=O)_2-$, -C(=O)-, $-N(R^P)-$, $-N^+(R^P)(R^Q)-$, -C(=O)O-, -OC(=O)-, $-C(=O)NR^A-$, $-NR^AC(=O)-$, $-S(O_2)NR^A-$, $-NR^AS(O_2)-$, $-NR^AC(=O)NR^B-$, $-NR^AC(=NR^A)NR^B-$, $-C(=NR^D)NR^E-$, or $-NR^EC(=NR^D)-$, wherein R^A, R^B, R^D and R^E are independently hydrogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, or C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, and R^P and R^Q are independently hydrogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, or C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, HO-(C_1-C_6 alkyl)-, R^AR^BN-(C_1-C_6 alkyl)-, or HOC(=O)-(C_1-C_6 alkyl)-, or $R^A$and R^B, or R^D and R^E, or R^P and R^Q taken together with the nitrogens to which they are attached form a monocyclic heterocyclic ring of 5 to 7 ring atoms which may contain a further heteroatom selected from N, O and S.

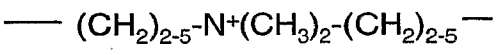
26. A compound as claimed in claim 25 wherein when one or more one or more -(CH_2)- groups of the linker framework or linker radical L is or are replaced by a divalent monocyclic or bicyclic carbocyclic or heterocyclic radical, the said radical is selected from the following:



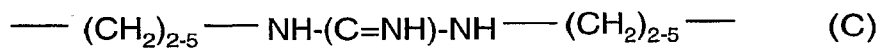
27. A compound as claimed in claim 25 wherein the linker framework or linker radical L has one of the following structures (A), (B),(C), (D) and (E):



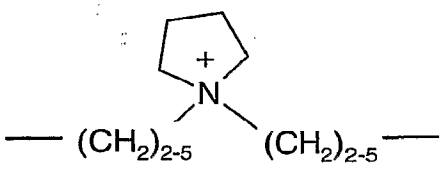
(A)



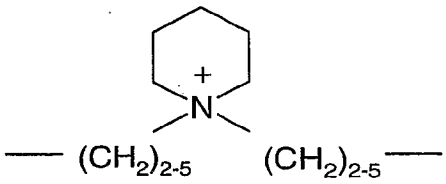
(B)



(C)

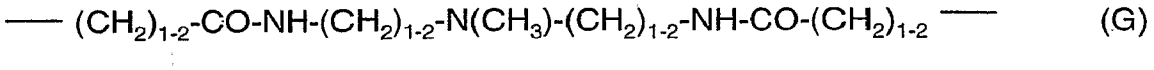


(D)

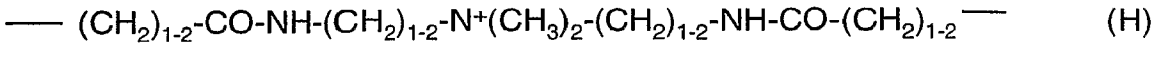


(E)

28. A compound as claimed in claim 25 wherein the linker framework or linker radical L has one of the following structures (G) and (E):



(G)

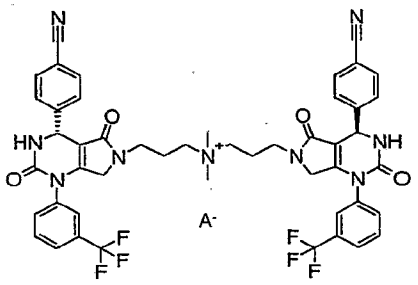


(H)

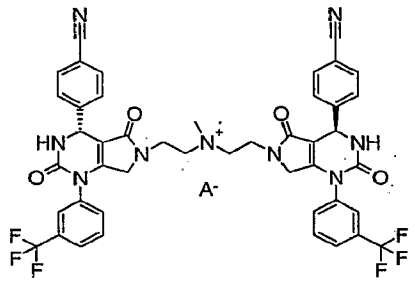
29. A compound as claimed in claim 1 or multimeric compound as claimed in claim 19 having the structure of a compound of any of the examples herein.

30. A compound as claimed in any of the preceding claims in pharmaceutically acceptable salt form.

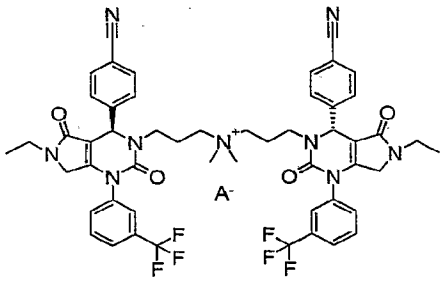
31. A compound as claimed in claim 19 having formula (X), (Y) or (Z):



(X)



(Y)



(Z)

wherein A^- is a pharmaceutically acceptable anion.

32. A compound as claimed in any preceding claim, for use in therapy.

33. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound as claimed in any of claims 1 to 31 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.

34. Use of a compound as claimed in any of claims 1 to 31, for the manufacture of a medicament for use in the treatment of prevention of a disease or condition in which HNE is implicated.

35. A method of treatment of a disease or condition in which HNE is implicated, comprising administering to a subject suffering such disease an effective amount of a compound as claimed in any of claims 1 to 31.

36. Use according to claim 34, or a method of treatment according to claim 35, wherein the disease or condition is chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, lung fibrosis, pneumonia, acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), pulmonary emphysema, smoking-induced emphysema or cystic fibrosis.

37. Use according to claim 34, or a method of treatment according to claim 35, wherein the disease or condition is asthma, rhinitis, psoriasis, dermatitis, (atopic and non-atopic), Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, or irritable bowel disease.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/GB2007/001638

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. C07D487/04 A61K31/519 A61P11/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
C07D A61K A61P

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)
EPO-Internal, WPI Data, BEILSTEIN Data, CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 2004/024701 A (BAYER HEALTHCARE AG [DE]; GIELEN HEIKE [DE]; LI VOLKHART [DE]; ROSENTR) 25 March 2004 (2004-03-25) page 21, line 8 - page 22, line 24 claims 1-29	1-37
A	NAMAZI H ET AL: "INVESTIGATION THE CHEMICAL REACTIVITY OF POSITIONS N-3, C-5 AND C6-METHYL GROUP IN BIGINELLI TYPE COMPOUNDS AND SYNTHESIS OF NEW DIHYDROPYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES" JOURNAL OF HETEROCYCLIC CHEMISTRY, PROVO, UT, US, vol. 38, September 2001 (2001-09), pages 1051-1054, XP001157063 ISSN: 0022-152X page 1052; compounds 13-14	1-31

-/--

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

[X] See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
13 July 2007	02/08/2007

Name and mailing address of the ISA/	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL – 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Marzi, Elena

6

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (April 2005)

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,A	WO 2007/042815 A (ARGENTA DISCOVERY LTD [GB]; EDWARDS CHRISTINE [GB]; RAY NICHOLAS CHARL) 19 April 2007 (2007-04-19) page 2, line 24 - page 3, line 23 claims 1-20	1-37
P,A	WO 2006/082412 A (ARGENTA DISCOVERY LTD [GB]; FINCH HARRY [GB]; EDWARDS CHRISTINE [GB];) 10 August 2006 (2006-08-10) cited in the application page 6, line 14 - line 28 examples 1-33	1-37

6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/GB2007/001638

Box II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. [X] Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

Although claims 35-37 are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.

2. [ ] Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:

3. [ ] Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. [ ] As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.

2. [ ] As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. [ ] As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. [ ] No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

[ ] The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

[ ] No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No
PCT/GB2007/001638

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 2004024701 A	25-03-2004	AU 2003255492 A1	30-04-2004
		CA 2498052 A1	25-03-2004
		EP 1539710 A1	15-06-2005
		JP 2006502170 T	19-01-2006
		US 2006111377 A1	25-05-2006
WO 2007042815 A	19-04-2007	NONE	
WO 2006082412 A	10-08-2006	NONE	